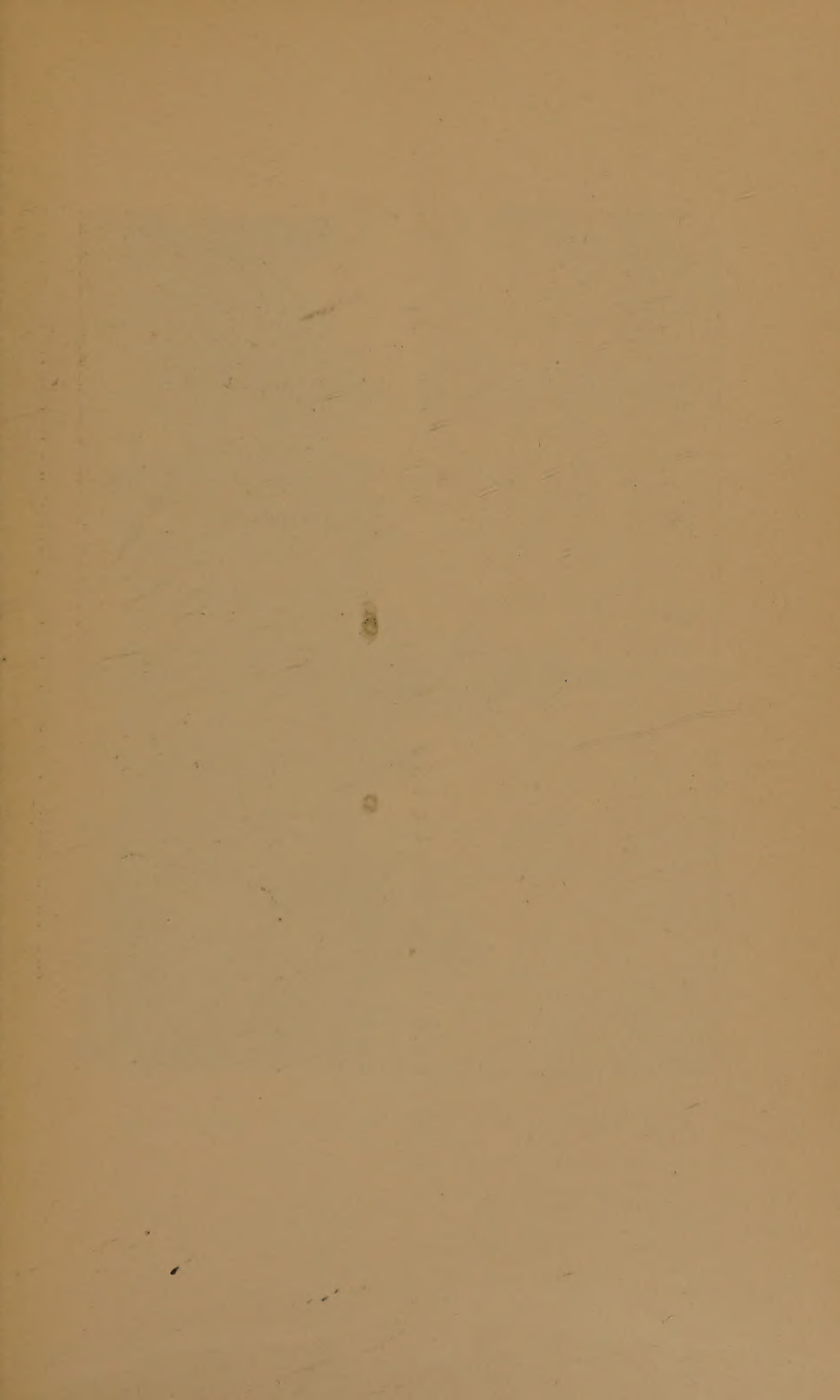


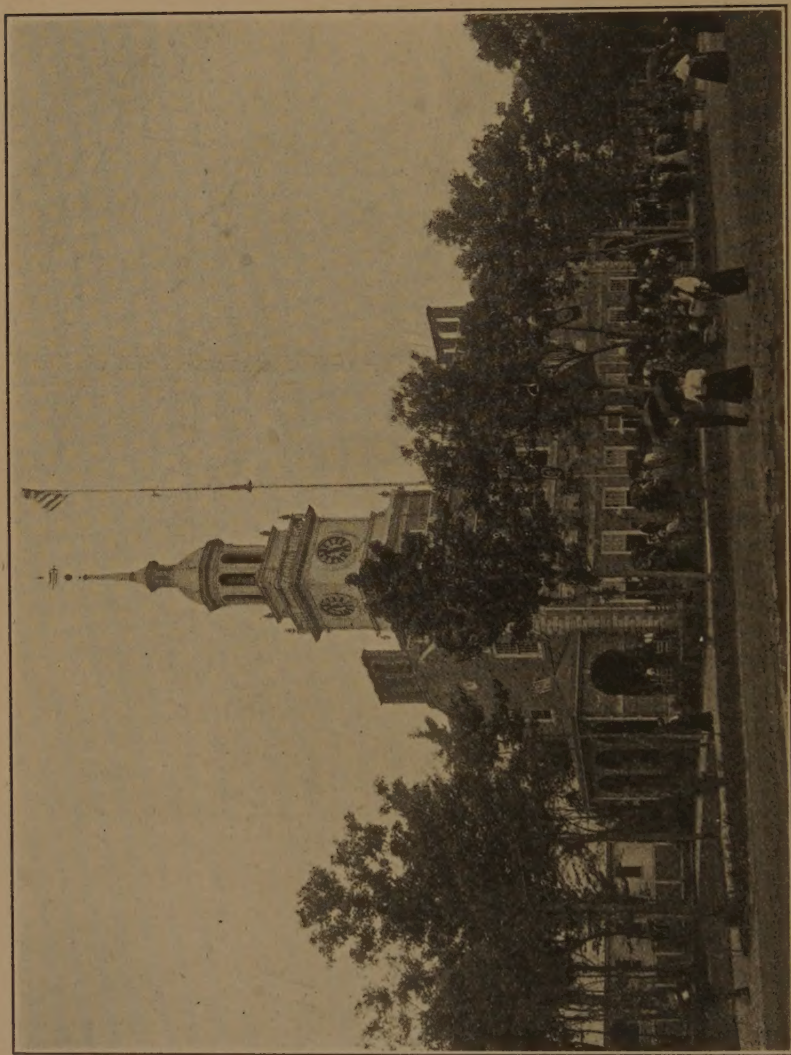
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THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE BUILDING, JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION

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PENNSYLVANIA

AT THE

JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION

HAMPTON ROADS, VA.

1907

PREPARED BY

JAMES H. LAMBERT, A. M.

Executive Officer, Pennsylvania Commission

PHILADELPHIA

PUBLISHED BY THE PENNSYLVANIA COMMISSION

1908

TOWN PRINTING CO.
PHILADELPHIA

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PREFATORY NOTE.

THE Jamestown Exposition was created to commemorate the three hundredth anniversary of the first permanent White settlement on this continent. It was not held at Jamestown, which is now only a ruin and is remote from centers of population, but on the Southern shore of Hampton Roads in the vicinity of Norfolk.

It was originally designed as an historical exposition and a naval and military demonstration, and these purposes were successfully carried out. Industrial displays were not overlooked, but in these the Exposition did not take high rank. A very large proportion of the States made appropriations, and were generous in their arrangements for a proper representation of their several interests. Nearly or quite two-thirds of the States erected buildings of an historical character, suitable for the entertainment of visitors.

Pennsylvania's representation was conspicuously among the best. The State erected one of the most attractive and interesting of all the State Buildings in its replica of Independence Hall, and its exhibits in the various departments were conceded among the best at the Exposition. This was particularly true of the History displays, which

PREFATORY NOTE.

brought together rare relics and material never before collected for a similar purpose.

In the following pages a faithful record is made of Pennsylvania's part in the Exposition, of the work of the State Commission, and of the several events in which it participated. It is a record with which every citizen of the State has reason to be satisfied.

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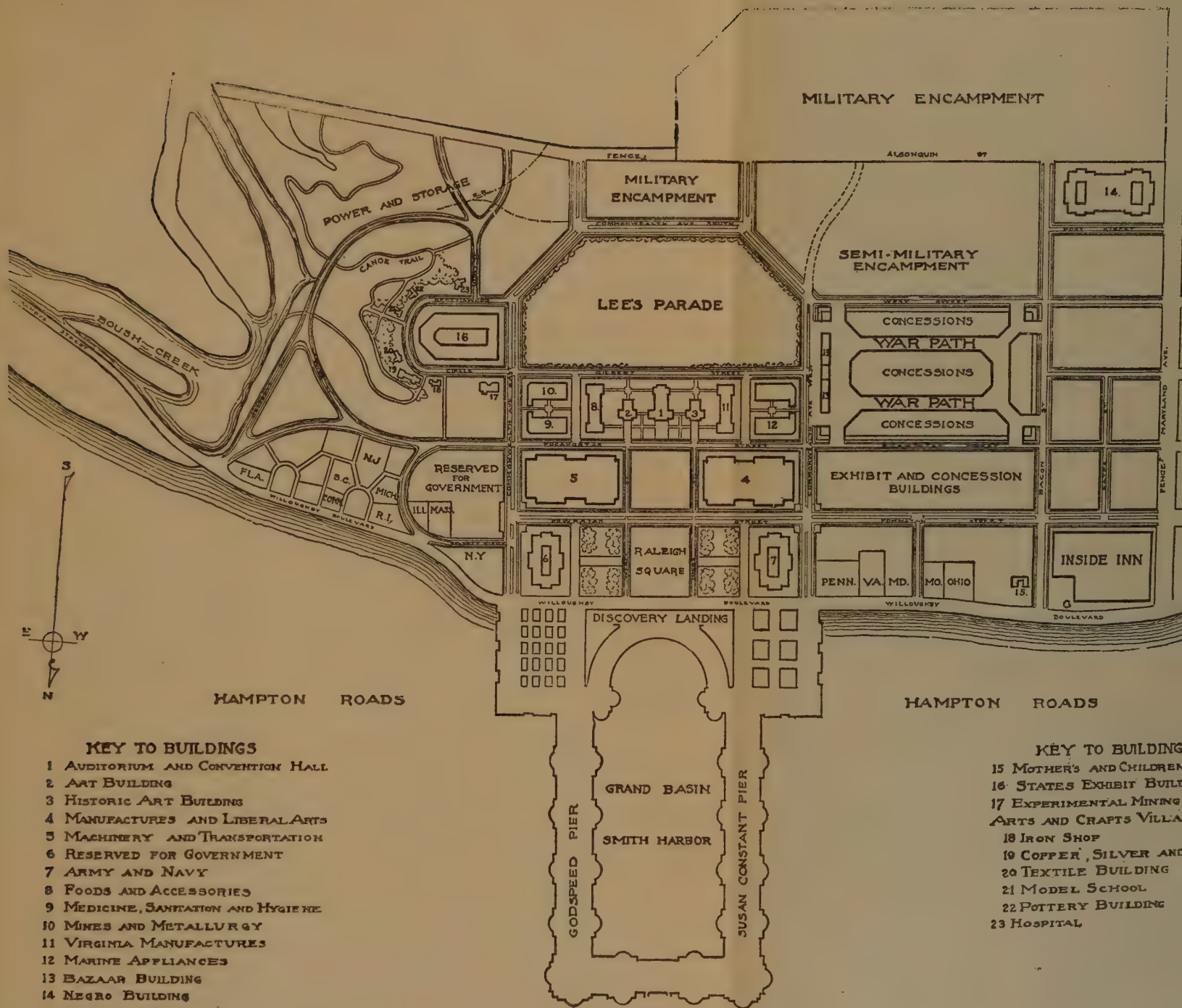
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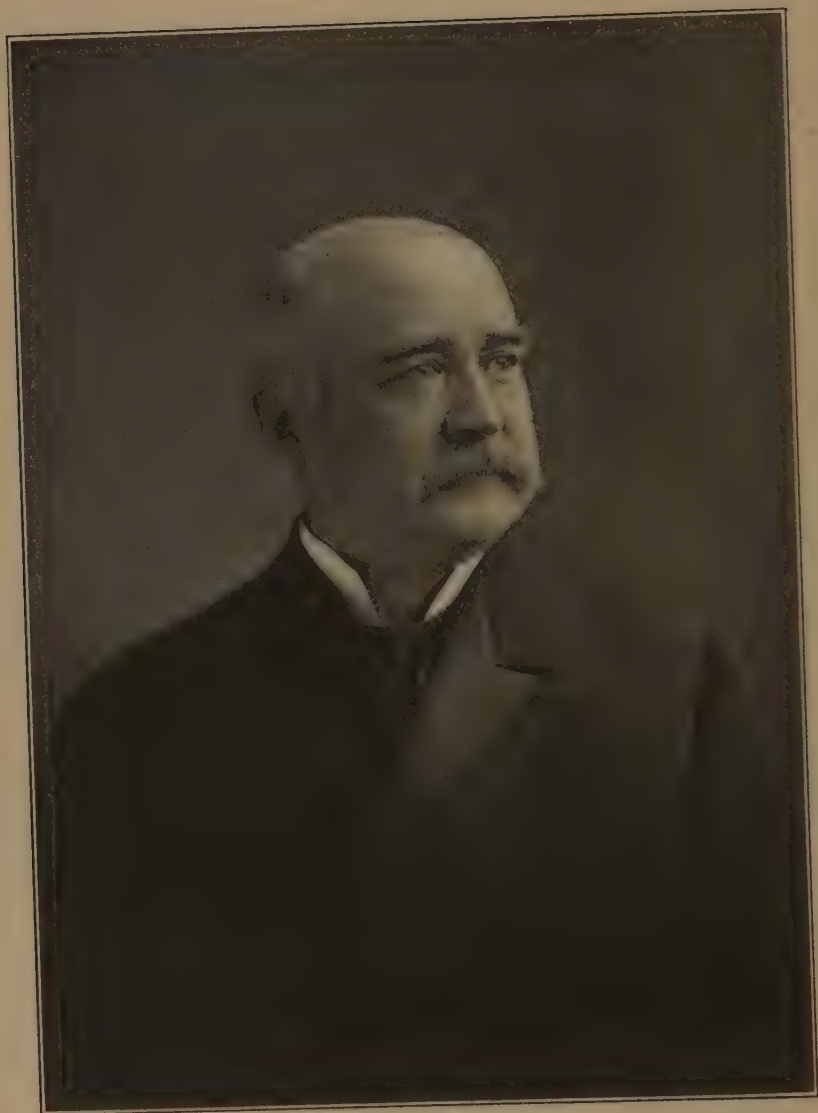
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GOVERNOR EDWIN S. STUART
PRESIDENT OF THE COMMISSION

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——WHAT THE EXHIBITS WERE, AND THE SEVERAL AWARDS GIVEN
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APPROPRIATION

TO the President and Members of the Pennsylvania-Jamestown Exposition Commission: In the Report herewith submitted it is the intention to give a fairly comprehensive statement of the work of the Pennsylvania Commission and of the Executive Committee, organized for the purpose of promoting the interests of Pennsylvania at the Jamestown Tercentennial Exposition, 1907, together with some account of the representation of the State on several occasions, and of the exhibits.

Pennsylvania was among the earliest of the States to arrange for participation in the Exposition. The Legislature at its session in 1905, passed a Joint Resolution providing for a Commission of twenty-three members and making an appropriation of one hundred thousand dollars to defray the cost of a suitable representation, including the erection of a State building and the installation of exhibits. Under the terms of that Resolution the Governor of the Commonwealth became ex-officio President of the

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Commission; the Lieutenant Governor, the then President of the Senate and the then Speaker of the House of Representatives were made members of the Commission ex-officio, and the Governor was authorized to appoint eleven members of the Commission; the President of the Senate, three, and the Speaker of the House, five. This Commission was appointed in December following. The only changes occurring in the membership throughout the term of its service were those caused by the retirement from office of Governor Pennypacker and Lieutenant Governor William M. Brown, at the expiration of their terms in January, 1907, and their succession by Governor Edwin S. Stuart, and Lieutenant Governor Robert S. Murphy, as ex-officio members.

At its first meeting in Harrisburg, on December 19, 1905, the Commission provided for the appointment by the President of an executive committee of nine members, an executive officer, a secretary and a treasurer. Governor Pennypacker, the following day, made these appointments as follows: Executive Officer, James H. Lambert, Philadelphia; Secretary, Hon. Bromley Wharton, Philadelphia; and Treasurer, Colonel E. T. Stotesbury, Philadelphia. On May 1, 1907, Mr. Wharton, the Secretary, was succeeded by Hon. A. B. Millar, Secretary to the Governor. The Executive Committee was constituted as follows: Chairman, Hon. Henry F. Walton; Hon. William S. Harvey, Hon. William C. Sproul, Hon. James Pollock, Hon. F. W. Jackson, Hon. J. Henry Cochran, Hon. George T. Oliver, Hon. E. M. Thomas and John F. Lewis, Esq. Upon the Executive Committee, so appointed, fell practically the

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greater part of the work of the Commission, it being entrusted with the various details and full executive authority. The Committee established headquarters in Philadelphia and immediately began preparation for the proper representation of the State at the Exposition.

At this time it was tentatively decided that, in accordance with the historical character of the Exposition in general, and the purpose which had been indicated by other States to reproduce, as far as possible, some historical structure as their State buildings, Independence Hall should be the model for Pennsylvania. The suggestion met with practically unanimous acceptance and was received with enthusiasm by the Exposition managers themselves.

In January, 1906, the Executive Officer, on behalf of the Commission, visited the grounds of the Exposition for the purpose of examining the site assigned to Pennsylvania upon which to erect its building, there having been at that time a conditional allotment of space for the use of Pennsylvania. This original plot was objected to. It was situated on the southeast side of the Lee Parade Grounds, at considerable distance from what were designed to be the activities of the Exposition, and what was still more undesirable, was far from the waterfront. The officials of the Exposition Company were altogether obliging in this matter and indicated their willingness to see that Pennsylvania had an entirely desirable site.

The location was finally settled at a conference of representatives of the Exposition Company and members of the Executive Committee of the Pennsylvania Commission, the Executive Officer and the Architect, in April, 1906.

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This site was the most eligible one on the waterfront, being at the corner of Willoughby Boulevard and Commonwealth Avenue west. The plot of land upon which the building was erected was assigned to the Pennsylvania Commission by resolution of the Board of Governors of the Exposition Company, adopted May 3, 1906. The terms upon which that allotment was made gave the Commission an option to purchase the land, if it desired, at the close of the Exposition, to sell the building. The agreement provides that the building shall be sold, if at all, within three months after the close of the Exposition; otherwise, the option is to cease and determine, and neither party to have any claim in law or equity on the other on account thereof. If at the end of six months after the close of the Exposition the building has not been sold or removed, it becomes the property of the Exposition Company.

At a meeting of the representatives of various State Commissioners with the receivers of the Exposition Company at Washington, D. C., on January 15, 1908, which was attended by the Executive Officer of the Pennsylvania Commission, a resolution was adopted urging the receivers to request the Court to extend the options on the land for ninety days after the expiration of the time fixed in the agreement executed between the Commissions and the Exposition Company. The Court at Norfolk afterwards made an order to that effect.

The Committee having unanimously elected Brockie and Hastings architects, they were instructed to prepare plans and estimates of cost for a reproduction of Independence Hall with as little modification of the original structure

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as conditions would permit. It was recognized that if there were to be presented to the visitors to the Exposition an illustration of that historical building that would be of value and leave a lasting impression of its simple and dignified character, it was absolutely essential that it should be a faithful copy in all outward respects.

The original estimates of the architects were based upon a reproduction of the building of the same dimensions as the original in Philadelphia, but the calculations which experts had made as to the cost required some reduction, and the plans finally provided for a building about two-thirds the dimensions of the original at an estimated cost not to exceed thirty thousand dollars. These reduced plans were adopted and proposals were advertised for in Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Harrisburg and Norfolk newspapers. The bids ranged from \$22,875.00 to \$34,044.00, and the contract was awarded to the Hanley-Casey Company at the lower figure of \$22,875. This firm had been recommended to the Executive Officer by the Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Exposition Company as an entirely reliable firm, having then under way contracts for the erection of a considerable number of the main buildings at the Exposition. The recommendation was justified by subsequent work which was carried on in the most satisfactory manner. Ground was broken for the erection of the building on July 20, 1906, and the building was so far completed by the middle of the following April that it was furnished throughout and made ready for the reception of the public on the Opening Day, April 26, 1907. The work of construction was superintended throughout by H. B. Rowland, whose knowledge of

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building matters was of the highest service to the Commission.

The total cost of the building, including construction, electric fixtures, extra wiring of the tower for exterior illumination, the addition of porch lights, not included in the original estimate; grading and improvement of the grounds; architects' fees, and salary of the superintendent of construction, amounted to \$28,138.38, to which must be added \$600.00, still due the contractors, being the amount withheld to protect the Commission against possible claims of sub-contractors. The cost of equipment, including furniture, flags and similar appurtenances, was \$4,612.22, making a total for building and equipment of \$32,749.71.

So far as the exterior of the building was concerned, there was not the slightest departure from the original plan of Independence Hall, save as to dimensions. In arranging the interior, changes were essential because of the fact that the house had to be rendered suitable for the accommodation and comfort of many thousands of visitors, and it was impossible, on that account, to maintain the rooms as in the original structure, the deviation being necessary to provide for the convenience of a visiting public.

It had been intended while the Commission was present at the Opening ceremonies of the Exposition to dedicate the Pennsylvania Building. By unanimous vote of the Executive Committee, Governor Pennypacker had been requested to make an address on that occasion. The programme was disarranged, however, by the fact that the Exposition authorities were not in readiness at the time to supply the building with an electric current for lighting

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purposes or with water. Governor Pennypacker was also unable to attend and deliver the address. There was, therefore, no formal dedication of the building. It was, nevertheless, promptly thrown open to the public and made hospitable every day throughout the Exposition's term, except Sunday, from nine o'clock in the morning until six o'clock in the evening. The building was the scene of many interesting events during the summer, and was more or less the centre of social activity.

The Pennsylvania Commission, with invited guests, attended the ceremonies of the Opening Day of the Exposition, participating as guests of honor of the Exposition Company in all the features of that occasion, concluding the day with a reception by the President of the United States.

The Pennsylvania Building on this day was given a most significant honor. Its prominence on the waterfront and the height of its tower and flag-staff were made available by the Exposition authorities to give the signal for the salute which announced the formal opening of the Exposition by President Roosevelt. At the moment when the President was ready to touch the gold button which started the entire working machinery of this unique Exposition, a large United States flag was run up to the top of the flag-staff of the State Building and was so conspicuously displayed from that point of vantage as to be seen by the commanders of all the warships at anchor in the waters of Hampton Roads.

The historical character of the building made it an appropriate meeting place for the several patriotic orders,

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and at one time or another the Daughters of the Revolution, the Colonial Dames and the Sons of America assembled there. It was also the scene of ceremonies in celebration of special days at the Exposition by Pennsylvania cities; Wilkes-Barre and McKeesport being conspicuous among them. The chief entertainment, however, occurred on October 4, 1907, when "Pennsylvania Day" was celebrated. This was the most notable of all the State Days at the Exposition, and exceeded in interest any other event, except when the President of the United States honored the Fair with his presence.

The Pennsylvania Commission, with high State officials, Judges of the Courts and other invited guests to the number of one hundred and fifty, left Philadelphia on the morning of October 3, quartering at Old Point Comfort, and proceeding by boat to the Exposition grounds on the morning of October 4. The party was received at the boat landing by the Ninth Regiment of the Pennsylvania National Guard, nine hundred strong, under the command of Colonel Asher Miner, which acted as an escort, the Governor being attended by his military staff. The party proceeded from the boat landing in carriages to the Powhatan Street entrance, along this Avenue to Bacon Street, thence to Willoughby Boulevard, passing the Pennsylvania Building and reaching the Auditorium by way of Raleigh Square.

The exercises of the day were held in the Auditorium, beginning at eleven-thirty A. M. The large seating capacity of the building was taxed to its utmost with an enthusiastic and appreciative audience. Hon. Henry F. Walton,



JAMES H. LAMBERT
EXECUTIVE OFFICER

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Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Pennsylvania Commission, called the assemblage to order, and in a brief and well spoken address, introduced Governor Edwin S. Stuart as the presiding officer of the day. Governor Stuart spoke patriotically and earnestly of Pennsylvania, and after an enthusiastic ovation, was followed by President Harry St. George Tucker, of the Exposition Company, and Governor Claude A. Swanson, of Virginia, both these notable gentlemen delivering speeches of welcome to the Exposition.

The oration of the day was delivered by Hon. Robert S. Murphy, Lieutenant Governor of Pennsylvania, whose pertinent address was received with continuous applause; after which the exercises closed with some excellent music by the Exposition Band.

As guests of the Exposition Company, the Pennsylvanians were escorted to the Swiss Alps Village, where they enjoyed a delightful luncheon at one o'clock, at the conclusion of which they repaired to the reviewing stand where all of the United States troops stationed on the Exposition grounds were paraded and reviewed. From four until five P. M. a reception was given to Governor Stuart in the Pennsylvania Building. The Building was thronged in every part and the event proved to be one of the most distinguished gatherings of beautiful women and notable men assembled at any time on the Exposition grounds. A buffet luncheon was served in the dining-hall on the second floor during the progress of the reception. In the evening a reception was tendered to Governor Stuart by Governor and Mrs. Swanson in the Virginia Building, which was

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attended by all the members of the Pennsylvania party, and thus Pennsylvania Day closed as brilliantly as it had begun.

On Saturday members of the Commission and their guests attended the Exposition severally, according to individual taste, the ceremonies in general ending on Saturday evening with a banquet at the Hotel Chamberlin, Old Point Comfort. On Monday, October 7, the party returned to Pennsylvania by special train.

As early as June, 1906, a letter was addressed to the President of the Commission by the Director of the Department of History and Education of the Exposition Company, setting forth the fact that the main objects of the Exposition were the illustration of history and historic art. It was urged that Pennsylvania was in a particularly advantageous position to make displays in these Departments, and the request was quite definite that its efforts be largely made in that direction. It was mainly due to this fact that the Executive Committee, after thoroughly considering the question of exhibits in the various Departments, determined to confine the exhibits of Pennsylvania to displays which had not been common at previous expositions, and would present something new.

It would have been impossible to make a fitting demonstration of the State's mining resources, for instance, in the space available for such exhibits, and within the limits of the appropriation. Nor was any encouragement held out for the installation of a general educational exhibit, displays of that character being almost wholly confined to special institutions engaged in higher education. Available

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space had been reserved in the States Exhibit Palace for a display of the agricultural resources and products of the State, but those who were best qualified to undertake the assembling and installation of such an exhibit declined the work, unless an appropriation were made far exceeding an amount which it was possible for the Committee to set aside for that purpose.

In conformity, therefore, with the scheme of the Exposition, the Pennsylvania Commission, after constructing the finest and most interesting State Building on the grounds, confined its work on exhibits to those of a purely historical character. There were two of these, the first representing the history and progress of Pennsylvania from the earliest settlements down to the present time. This display was installed in the main History Building, which was, unfortunately, not anywhere near ready for the installation of material until several months after the opening of the Exposition. It was, in fact, not until August 20, that visitors were permitted to enter the building freely. Thus, more than one-half of the entire term of the Exposition had expired, and it can be well understood that those who were interested in placing the essentially rare and valuable material of such exhibits felt the discouragement. The Pennsylvania Historical Exhibit, however, was complete and probably was not exceeded in interest, richness of material or perfection of presentation by any other similar display.

This exhibit was assembled by and installed under the supervision of Doctor Marion D. Learned and Professor Albert Cook Myers, both thoroughly equipped for the work which they undertook. They were equally energetic and

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enthusiastic, and searched every depository of historic relics and information in the State for material to complete their well devised plan. In this exhibit the early settlement and development of Pennsylvania was shown in a series of maps, beginning with the year 1660. These were carried along to indicate the extension of settlement from Pennsylvania into the Great Valley and Piedmont region of Virginia, and the influence of Pennsylvania in the making of the South and West, with special reference to Virginia. These maps fully illustrated the extent of settlement, racial elements, natural features, location of Indian settlements, Indian trails and roads; mills of various kinds; mines and forges; towns, churches, schools; forts and boundaries.

There was also a collection of classified objects and photographs, drawings and other materials so displayed as to illustrate the various phases of this development. Many of these were photographic reproductions of manuscripts in Sweden relating to Swedes in America, the material having been especially prepared in Sweden for this Exhibit. These were supplemented by historical documents, relics and statistical material, showing the significance and extent of the social and economic development of these areas during the periods in question and illuminating the maps, charts and photographs, and other objects exhibited. The character of this exhibit was such as to inaugurate a new method of studying the history of the State and to investigate the underlying social and economic forces of the commonwealth, as well as to correct some of the current misconceptions of Pennsylvania history. This Exhibit was awarded a Gold Medal, the highest of all awards.

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The most unique and in general one of the most attractive displays at the Exposition was that installed by the Philadelphia Museums under the auspices of the Pennsylvania Commission. Its location was in the College and University Building. It was a graphic demonstration of the development of trade and commerce beginning with some four thousand years before the Christian era and carried through the various periods and countries down to the present day. The plan for this illuminating exhibit was prepared by Dr. William P. Wilson and Mr. Wilfred H. Schoff of the Museums, and the material was assembled and installed under the intelligent direction of Mr. Schoff. The exhibit suffered in a measure for want of sufficient space to carry out the original design. The Exposition authorities had at the beginning assigned practically the whole of one wing of the Building for this purpose, and the work was begun on a corresponding scale. At the last moment, however, this space was reduced to one-half, making necessary the sacrifice of some of the original plan, and crowding the Exhibit to its great disadvantage. In spite of these drawbacks, however, it attracted unusual attention, as it deserved. There is no record of a similar exhibit at any previous exposition.

It consisted of a series of statistical charts in graphic form, with maps of the world, showing at different typical periods the state of national production and international commerce, combined with samples of commercial products to amplify and illustrate these conditions. It was further enriched with models of water craft and commerce-trading vessels representative of different periods of the world's

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history. There could have been no more impressive demonstration of the manner in which the important nations of the world's history have developed and utilized the resources with which nature has endowed them, and to the political economist it afforded a study of inestimable value. Such an Exhibit, as Doctor Wilson has said, was particularly appropriate as made by the Pennsylvania State Commission, because Pennsylvania combines within itself the factors most typical of the economic greatness of the United States, —agriculture and mineral wealth; great industrial and commercial activity and unexcelled facilities of transportation.

In addition, the Philadelphia Museums installed at the main entrance of the Social Economy Building an Exhibit illustrating the activities of the Museums as relating to education and commerce. This Exhibit comprised a series of statistical charts based on information substantially compiled for the Exhibit, showing in graphic form the commerce of the world; imports and exports by countries in 1906; a complete geographical collection as distributed by the Museums to the public schools in Pennsylvania, prepared as an aid to the teaching of Commercial Geography and the Natural Sciences.

These exhibits are of great permanent value, and in accordance with the understanding of the Commission at the time the appropriation was made, they have been removed since the Exposition and installed in the Commercial Museums of Philadelphia, where the complete exhibits remain as a continuing means of benefit and instruction to all visitors.

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Installed in the Department of Social Economy was an exhibit of the Training School for Children's Librarians of the Carnegie Library, Pittsburg. It was a modest but comprehensive display, seeking to give in a general outline the possibilities of such work as is being done by the School in question. It consisted largely of photographs illustrating library work of the children in different Libraries, with pamphlets and charts describing various phases of the system.

This exhibit was in charge of Miss Gertrude E. Andrus, who was formerly a student of the School and is now a member of the staff of the Children's Department, whose intelligence and thorough knowledge of the subject were of the greatest advantage in its effective presentation to the public. This exhibit was of so meritorious a character as to secure the award of a gold medal. In addition, there were in this Department a number of displays largely of individual character which were awarded gold medals.

The University of Pennsylvania installed in the College and University Building, in a conspicuous space at the right of the main entrance, a display not only illustrating its work as a higher educational institution, but rich in material drawn from its well-known Archaeological Museum. The collections of that Museum contain many of the rarest relics from the explorations of ancient cities to be found in this country. The arrangement of those which were used in this Exhibit was such as to be both instructive and entertaining. The fine character of Pennsylvania's great University was well demonstrated in all the features of this Exhibit. In this Department, also, there was a display

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by the Pennsylvania Home Teaching Society for the Blind, and by the International Correspondence Schools of Scranton, each of which was awarded a gold medal.

In the Department of Manufactures and Liberal Arts, Pennsylvania was not excelled by any other State, nearly every variety of its industries having been represented, either by corporations or by individuals. In this Department eighteen awards of medals were made to Pennsylvania displays.

In the Department of Machinery the Pennsylvania exhibits were particularly strong, covering nearly every variety of product, and being awarded ten gold medals and three silver and bronze medals.

In the Department of Transportation, such establishments as the Baldwin Locomotive Works, the Brill Company, the Cambria Steel Company, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and the Standard Steel Works had most notable exhibits, and in every instance gold medals were awarded. Added to these were numerous displays of Pennsylvania-made agricultural and mining machinery, and pure foods, nearly all of which received the highest awards of the Exposition.

In response to a request made by the Executive Officer, a number of cities of the State prepared enlarged photographs representing civic improvements and municipal development, to be exhibited in the Social Economy Department. The responses were very generous from the Cities of Williamsport, Harrisburg, Wilkes-Barre, Scranton, Chester and Reading. It was unfortunate, however, that the condition of the building in which these displays were

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to be made caused great confusion during the first two or three months of the Exposition, with the result that many of the photographs did not get eligible places, but the result was not wholly a disappointment, and when these photographs were finally placed they afforded an illustration of Pennsylvania's municipal progress which was most gratifying to all visitors from the State.

As soon as the Exposition closed, efforts were made to dispose of the property in the hands of the Commission on the Exposition grounds. The furniture in the State Building was sold at auction on December 14, 1907, after proper advertisements had been inserted in the Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and Norfolk newspapers. The total amount bid on articles offered for sale was \$1,344.19, on this there was a set-off of \$28.60 for articles which were either rejected or unclaimed after the sale, and an auctioneer's fee of \$131.55 which, deducted from the aggregate bid, left a net return of \$1,184.04. Subsequent sales of remnants have increased this amount to \$1,232.74.

The Pennsylvania building was sold on April 29th, for two thousand dollars and a deed of transfer with an assignment of the land option, executed on May 13th, 1908. This is an amount larger than the average received from the sale of any other buildings on the ground up to date. The purchase money was duly received by the Executive Officer and immediately turned over to the Treasurer of the Commission. This with previous receipts, makes the total amount realized from sales of property in the hands of the Commission \$3,232.74.

The pictures and similar decorations in the building,

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which were borrowed,—some from the State Department at Harrisburg, and some from Mr. Albert Rosenthal, of Philadelphia,—were returned immediately after the close of the Exposition to their proper places. The group of reproductions of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence, paid for out of the appropriation already made by the Commission, were by direction of the Chairman of the Executive Committee, consigned to the Superintendent of Public Grounds and Buildings, Harrisburg, for permanent preservation at the State Capitol. The various municipal flags have been returned to the different cities by which they were furnished without cost to the Commission.

The amount of the appropriation unexpended and returned to the State Treasury was approximately \$20,000 or twenty per cent. of the total. Very great care was exercised in the expenditure of the money. No contracts were made for more than trifling amounts until after estimates of cost had been received from more than one party. This system, in fact, was followed even in most small matters, in every instance where time would permit. These expenditures were even authorized in advance or ultimately approved by the formal action of the Executive Committee. Vouchers approved by the President of the Commission, the Treasurer and the Secretary, as well as by the Executive Officer, severally, have been filed to account for every cent paid out.

There was an unexpected delay in the work of closing up the affairs of the Commission, due almost wholly to conditions brought about by the unfortunate ending of the Exposition and the appointment of receivers to take charge of

EXECUTIVE OFFICER'S REPORT.

its affairs. All of the States suffered in this particular, and Pennsylvania has the satisfaction of knowing that, while it was delayed, it has wound up its work in advance of almost every other State. Nearly every other State had been disappointed in its efforts to dispose of its State building, which is not at all surprising when the location of the Exposition and its practical unavailability for that or any other purpose are taken into account.

The Executive Officer takes this opportunity to extend his thanks to the members of the Commission, individually and as a body, for the prompt support given his efforts at all times, and to express gratification with the relations existing with all departments, all the officials and commissioners, which have been of the most pleasant character.

JAMES H. LAMBERT,

Executive Officer, Pennsylvania Commission.

PHILADELPHIA, May, 1908.



OFFICIAL BADGE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COMMISSION.

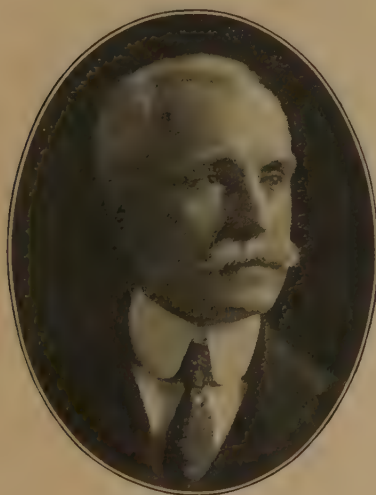


EX-GOVERNOR SAMUEL W. PENNYPACKER
FIRST PRESIDENT OF THE COMMISSION

THE PENNSYLVANIA COMMISSION.

ITS APPOINTMENT AND ORGANIZATION——CREATION OF AN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE TO WHICH THE PRINCIPAL WORK OF THE COMMISSION WAS ENTRUSTED——PROCEEDINGS OF THE SEVERAL MEETINGS OF THE COMMITTEE——PREPARATIONS FOR A PROPER REPRESENTATION OF THE STATE AT THE EXPOSITION——SELECTION OF ARCHITECTS AND ADOPTION OF PLANS FOR STATE BUILDING——MONEY APPROPRIATED FOR HISTORICAL EXHIBITS——PROVISION FOR CELEBRATING VARIOUS EVENTS.

In order that Pennsylvania might be properly represented at the Exposition commemorating the three hun-



E. T. STOTESBURY

drdth anniversary of the settlement of Jamestown, the Legislature of Pennsylvania at its session in 1905 passed a joint resolution making an appropriation, and providing for the appointment of a commission. The Resolution is as follows:

“Whereas, An exhibition to celebrate the three hundredth anniversary of the settlement of Jamestown, Virginia, will be held on the borders of Hampton Roads,

Virginia, in the year one thousand nine hundred and seven.

PENNSYLVANIA AT JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION.

"Whereas, An invitation has been extended to the several States and Territories to participate in this Exhibition, and many have accepted such invitation and made suitable appropriation to cover the cost of same:

"Therefore, Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the General Assembly, that a Commission of twenty-three members be created, on the approval of this joint resolution, to be constituted as follows: The Governor of the State, the Lieutenant Governor of the State, the present President pro tempore of the Senate, Honorable William C. Sproul, who shall appoint three members of the Senate as members of said Commission; the present Speaker of the House of Representatives, Honorable Henry F. Walton, who shall appoint five members of the House of Representatives as members of said Commission; and eleven persons to be appointed by the Governor of the Commonwealth, who shall likewise be members of said Commission, of which the Governor shall be president. They shall organize within thirty days after their appointment, and make the necessary arrangements for the proper representation of this Commonwealth at said Exhibition, including the erection of a suitable State building, and aiding



ROBERT S. MURPHY

THE PENNSYLVANIA COMMISSION.

exhibitors as in their judgment shall be proper in order to secure exhibits on the part of this Commonwealth; for which purpose the sum of one hundred thousand dollars is appropriated, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

"Resolved, That when said exhibition shall have closed, all the property belonging to said Commission shall be sold, and the proceeds thereof paid into the general fund of the State Treasurer."

This was approved by Governor Pennypacker May 11, 1905.

Under the terms of that resolution the Governor of the Commonwealth became ex-officio president of the Commission, the Lieutenant Governor, the then president of the

Senate and the then Speaker of the House of Representatives were made members of the Commission ex-officio, and the Governor was authorized to appoint eleven members of the Commission; the president of the Senate three and the Speaker of the House five. In accordance therewith the following named were appointed by Governor Samuel W. Pennypacker: Hon. William S. Harvey, Philadelphia; Hon.



WILLIAM C. SPROUL

George T. Oliver, Pittsburg; Hon. James Pollock, Philadelphia; John F. Lewis, Esq., Philadelphia; Hon. Algernon

PENNSYLVANIA AT JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION.

B. Roberts, Bala; Hon. Paul H. Gaither, Greensburg; Hon. T. B. Patton, Huntingdon; Hon. C. C. Frick, York; Col. E. T. Stotesbury, Philadelphia; Hon. E. M. Thomas, Torresdale, and Mr. John S. Arndt, Ardmore. The president of the Senate, Hon. William C. Sproul, appointed the following: Senator John M. Scott, Philadelphia; Senator Samuel P. White, Beaver, and Senator J. Henry Cochran, Williamsport. The Speaker of the House, Hon. Henry F. Walton, appointed the following: Hon. Frank B. McClain, Lancaster; Hon. William Wayne, Paoli; Hon. H. I. Riley, Millvale; Hon. Frank W. Jackson, Apollo and Hon. L. O. McLane, Linesville.



JOHN M. SCOTT

The Commission met for organization at Harrisburg on December 19, 1905, and by resolution provided for the appointment of a committee of nine members, an executive officer a secretary and a treasurer. The president of the Commission appointed as the executive [committee the following: Hon. Henry F. Walton, Chairman; Hon. William C. Sproul, Hon. William S. Harvey, Hon. James Pollock, Hon. F. W. Jackson, Hon. J. Henry Cochran, Hon. George T. Oliver, Hon. E. M. Thomas and John F. Lewis, Esq. He also appointed James H. Lambert, of Philadelphia, Executive Officer; Bromley

THE PENNSYLVANIA COMMISSION.

Wharton of Philadelphia, Secretary, and Col. E. T. Stotesbury, Philadelphia, Treasurer. The actual work of the Commission was thereby chiefly transferred to the Executive Committee.

The Executive Committee held its first meeting on March 21, 1906, at the office of the Chairman, in Philadelphia, attended by Mr. Walton, Chairman; Messrs. Harvey, Thomas Oliver, Pollock and Jackson, together with the Executive Officer. At this meeting it was arranged that all the members of the Executive Committee should visit the grounds of the Exposition at Norfolk to decide upon a site for

the Pennsylvania building. Brockie and Hastings, of Philadelphia, were selected as architects to make the plans for such building. It was also decided to open an executive office in Philadelphia, where the business of the Commission could be transacted.

At the next or second meeting of the Executive Committee, held on April 25, 1906, at which were present: Mr. Walton, Chairman; Gov-

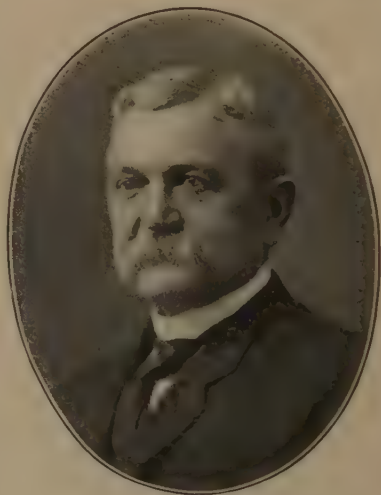


J. HENRY COCHRAN

ernor Pennypacker, Messrs. Pollock, Jackson, Thomas, the Architect and the Executive Officer. Chairman Walton made a verbal report on the visit of the Committee to Norfolk to determine upon a site for the Pennsylvania Build-

PENNSYLVANIA AT JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION.

ing. The location tentatively assigned by the Exposition authorities at Norfolk was declared unsatisfactory, and situated at the extreme eastern end of the Exposition grounds, considerably removed from all the activities. The Board of Governors of the Exposition Company expressed a desire to give Pennsylvania the most eligible position possible, and the selection was finally made on the western side of the Government Pier, on Willoughby Boulevard and facing Hampton Roads. The recommendation of this site was approved by formal action of the Committee.



SAMUEL P. WHITE

Doctor M. D. Learned and Professor Albert Cook Myers appeared before the Committee at this meeting and presented a plan for an historical exhibit, which was discussed at considerable length and Doctor Learned and Professor Myers were requested to pursue their investigation for the purpose of making a report at a future meeting of the Committee regarding the character and amount of historical matter and relics possible to assemble and display on behalf of Pennsylvania at the Exposition.

A report was received from Mr. Brockie, the Architect, on the cost of reproducing Independence Hall as the State Building, in accordance with the plans suggested by the

THE PENNSYLVANIA COMMISSION.

Committee. The report stated that if Independence Hall were reproduced as it now stands substantially it would probably cost from \$37,000 to \$40,000. He was requested to reduce the dimensions as far as practicable and to report an estimate not to exceed \$30,000.

At the third meeting of the Executive Committee, held on May 12, 1906, attended by Governor Pennypacker, Chairman Walton, Messrs. Oliver, Jackson, Pollock, Harvey and Sproul, together with the Executive Officer and the Architect, the latter presented, in accordance with instruc-

tions, revised plans for the reproduction of Independence Hall as the Pennsylvania Building at the Exposition. The plans provided for a reduction of about one-third in the size of the building and were formally approved by the Committee. The Executive Officer was instructed to advertise in the Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Harrisburg and Norfolk newspapers for proposals for the erection of the State Building.



FRANK B. MCCLAIN

The lot assigned by the Exposition Company as a site for the Pennsylvania Building was also accepted.

Dr. Learned and Prof. Myers presented a report under a resolution of the Committee at a former meeting, giving in detail the plan of the proposed historical organizations

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having material available in the preparation of an historical exhibit, which they would be willing to loan for the purpose, reporting their opinion that a splendid and effective display could be made at the Exposition. This report was accepted and the Executive Officer was directed, by resolution, to secure the services of Dr.

Learned and Prof. Myers to prepare and install the exhibit proposed by them, in accordance with their plans as presented to the Committee, and the amount to be limited to five thousand dollars on all accounts.

At the next meeting of the Executive Committee, on July 9, 1906, at which were present: Chairman Walton, Messrs. Cochran, Pollock, Thomas and Jackson, the



WILLIAM WAYNE

Executive Officer and the Architect, the Executive Officer presented a report on the bids received, for the erection of the Pennsylvania Building, in accordance with the plans and specifications made by the Architect. The bids received were as follows: Hanley-Casey Company, Norfolk, Va., \$22,875.00; Metzger & Wells, Philadelphia, \$27,450.00; R. C. Strehlow & Co., Norfolk, \$28,973.00; Henry Monk, Norfolk, \$33,344.00; F. A. Havens & Co., Philadelphia, \$34,044.00; East & Hobbs, Norfolk, \$36,680.00; Henry Probst, \$40,289.00. A bid of Brady-Dackert Co., of Phila-

THE PENNSYLVANIA COMMISSION.

delphia, for \$29,000.00, was received at four o'clock, there having been some misunderstanding as to the time, although it was clearly stated in the advertisement.

In addition to the above estimates, the following allowance was named, in case the wood sheathing around frame of building was omitted, which omission the Architect did not recommend, but it was called for, should the estimates all run high: R. C. Strehlow & Co., \$600.00 less from first estimate; Henry Monk, \$350.00 less from first estimate; Henry Probst, \$280.00 less from first estimate.

The report of the Executive Officer also included the following: "On May 3 the Board of Governors of the Exposition Company, at a formal meeting, adopted the

resolution confirming to the Pennsylvania Commission the site for the State Building, selected by the members of the Executive Committee early in April, which is at the intersection of Commonwealth Avenue west and Willoughby Boulevard, and the necessary papers for giving the Commission possession of the same for building purposes are in course of preparation.



H. I. RILEY

"A communication received from the Secretary of the Exposition Company, received in May, urges an early selection of the day to be cele-

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brated as Pennsylvania Day at the Exposition, and the Executive Officer respectfully suggests that this be given prompt attention, as there is a probability that if it is delayed, the day finally selected may conflict with one already assigned to some other purpose; if an early choice is made there will be little risk of that kind.

“Following the resolution of the Executive Committee on May 12, the Executive Officer has made an agreement with Dr. M. D. Learned and Prof. Albert Cook Myers to prepare and install an



FRANK W. JACKSON

historical exhibit upon the plan given in some detail by them in a communication submitted to the Committee and approved by it. All of the expenses of the work, including the assembling of the material, preparation of maps, transportation, installation, care and return of the exhibit to its proper owners at the end of the Exposition, are limited to five thousand dollars. Of this amount five hundred dollars has already been advanced upon the voucher of Dr. Learned and Prof. Myers, and a voucher for a second advance of five hundred dollars has gone forward to the Treasurer of the Commission. These advances are obviously necessary from time to time as the work proceeds.

“With reference to this Historical Exhibit, a question

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has been raised as to where it shall be installed; whether in the Pennsylvania Building or in the Building of the Exposition Company devoted to Historical displays. Mr. Chandler, Director of History and Education, of the Exposition Company, has written what amounts to a request that the exhibit be placed in the general History Building, as it is their desire to install together the historical exhibits from Virginia and those States with which her history

is more or less interwoven.

The Building in question is to be fire-proof and will be carefully guarded at all times so as to protect exhibitors against possibilities of damage. It is desirable to have the advice of the Executive Committee on this subject.

"It is recommended that the Committee determine as early as possible whether it is designed that Pennsylvania shall make exhibits in the several Departments, and if

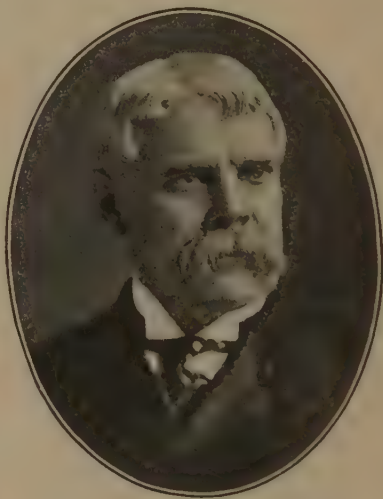
so, the scope of such displays. Pennsylvania is granted a space in the States Exhibit Palace of 3500 square feet, but the State is asked to make a separate Mining exhibit in the Building specially devoted to Mines and Metallurgy; also a separate exhibit in the Department of Education, which, if done, would practically leave only Agriculture for the States Exhibit Building. The Executive Officer has no re-



L. O. McLANE

PENNSYLVANIA AT JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION.

commendation to make as to whether exhibits shall be made or not, but particularly desires that the question shall be settled as early as possible, owing to the fact that the assembling and installing of exhibits, if such are decided upon, would involve considerable labor, and time is also a consideration. This is particularly true with regard to anything in the line of Agriculture, the collections for which, except for temporary exhibition, must be gathered from this season's production, and cannot be deferred much longer without making such collections practically impossible. Another reason for an early decision is the fact that space is now being allotted in the different Departments, and Pennsylvania will be prejudiced in this respect, unless it makes its application very soon."



WILLIAM STOCKER HARVEY

On motion of Mr. Pollock, the contract for the erection of the State Building was let to Hanley-Casey Company, of Norfolk, Va., they being the lowest bidders, for the sum of \$22,875.00, and the necessary contract directed to be prepared and executed.

It was also decided that the Historical Exhibit be installed in the general History Building, and the Executive Officer was instructed to make a report at a future meeting



HENRY F. WALTON
CHAIRMAN OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

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as to the probable cost of displays in Mines, Education and Agriculture.

The Fifth meeting of the Executive Committee was held in Philadelphia, August 27, 1906, and was attended by Governor Pennypacker, Chairman Walton, and Messrs. Sproul, Pollock, Thomas and Jackson.

The report of the Executive Officer, which was read described the progress that was being made in the erection of the State building, ground having been broken and the foundations laid in July. The appointment of an inspector was recommended and it was again urged that a date for commemoration as Pennsylvania Day be designated. The report continued as follows:



GEORGE T. OLIVER

"In accordance with instructions conveyed in the resolution of the Executive Committee, at its meeting on July 9, the Executive Officer has made full inquiry and secured estimates of the probable cost of making exhibits in Mines, Educational and Agricultural Departments of the Exposition.

"W. F. Hill, Master of the State Grange, who was communicated with in response to a suggestion by the

President of the Commission, reports that in his view, with an appropriation of from fifteen to twenty thousand dol-

PENNSYLVANIA AT JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION.

lars, a very satisfactory and creditable Agricultural display could be made. It was desired that Mr. Hill should take personal charge of the arrangements and installation of this exhibit, but in a communication received from him, under date of August 15, he says he does not feel warranted in assuming personally that responsibility, but if the Commission undertakes to make an Agricultural exhibit, "the State Grange will gladly co-operate in every way it can toward making the movement a successful one."

"The Executive Officer is of the opinion that it would be impossible to expend any such amount of money on an agricultural exhibit at an exposition having no larger scope than that at Norfolk. Five thousand dollars would be a very large amount for this purpose, but if neither the State Grange nor the State Department of Agriculture will undertake to assume responsibility for the preparation and installation



JAMES POLLOCK

of the exhibit, I should not deem it advisable to set aside any amount whatever for that purpose.

"The total area of the Mines and Metallurgy Building at the Exposition is 24,350 square feet, and the amount which Pennsylvania could secure of this would be inadequate for anything like a reasonable display of our great

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resources. For, say five thousand dollars, a good show of some features might be made, but could not include many interests. An anthracite exhibit alone would exhaust the amount.

"We are invited to make an exhibit of the Charities and Correction Systems of the State, which can be creditably done for about one thousand five hundred dollars.

"It is also requested by the Exposition authorities that we make a live fish exhibit. The State Commissioner of Fisheries estimates that this could not be done with an appropriation of less than five thousand dollars, and it is not recommended. For an Educational Exhibit it would

be necessary to have from four to five thousand dollars.

"The Executive Officer has received several communications referred to him by the President of the Commission and the Chairman of the Executive Committee; written by Dr. William P. Wilson, Director of the Philadelphia Museums, embodying suggestions for an exhibit "on the development of Commerce, Historically and Educationally." It is suggested by Dr.



PAUL H. GAITHER

Wilson that such an exhibit be authorized by the Pennsylvania Commission, with the understanding that it be returned at the close of the Exposition, to be permanently

PENNSYLVANIA AT JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION.

installed in the Philadelphia Museums. Dr. Wilson estimates the cost of research, preparation and maintenance of such a display at an amount not to exceed five thousand dollars."

In accordance with the recommendations of the report, an inspector of work on the State Building was provided for, and on motion of Mr. Pollock, Mr. H. B. Rowland was named for that duty. On motion of Mr. Thomas, it was decided not to make exhibits in Mining or Agriculture.

At the Sixth meeting of the Committee, held in Philadelphia, December 22, 1906, attended by Governor Pennypacker, Messrs. Harvey, Pollock, Oliver, Thomas, Jackson, the Architect and the Executive Officer, Mr. Harvey presiding in the absence of Chairman Walton, the Executive Officer reported that the work on the State Building had progressed so satisfactorily that it was estimated as being more than one-half completed at that time, and again urged the selection of a date for Pennsylvania Day.

The report proceeded: "At the last meeting of the Executive Committee, the Executive Officer presented certain matters regarding exhibits, which had been requested by a resolution of the Committee, adopted in July. The Com-



T. B. PATTON

THE PENNSYLVANIA COMMISSION.

mittee has taken action on two of these, deciding to dispense with the exhibits in Agriculture and Mining; but it has taken no action at all with reference to exhibits in any other Departments. I do not urge these proposed exhibits as essential, but it is very desirable, in my judgment, that decisive action shall be taken by the Committee, so that if it is intended to make any displays in addition to the His-



C. C. FRICK

torical Exhibit, already authorized, there should be at least reasonable time in which to accomplish the work.

"As far as I can ascertain, it is not the intention of many of the States of the East to make collective exhibits. The character and scope of the Exposition itself do not encourage such undertakings; it will be confined largely to the development of history and certain lines of education and to a series

of ceremonies, parades and reviews in which Pennsylvania is expected to participate very largely. If Pennsylvania is to do this, it will not be desirable to divert much of our appropriation to exhibits, which might not fit into the general scheme of the Exposition. I do not, therefore, urge that allotments for further exhibits be made, but it is urged most earnestly that the Committee act upon the matter."

PENNSYLVANIA AT JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION.

On motion, the Executive Officer was requested to confer with the President of the Commission on the selection of a date for Pennsylvania Day.

A plan for an exhibit of the Philadelphia Museums, illustrating the advancement of commerce from the earliest ages to the present time, prepared by Dr. W. P. Wilson and Mr. Wilfred H. Schoff, was presented and adopted, and upon motion of Mr. Pollock, five thousand dollars was appropriated to the Museums for the expenses of the Exhibit.

The recommendations of the Executive Officer regarding Collective State Exhibits were taken up, and on motion it was decided that, in view of the historical character of the Exposition and its limited scope in other directions, it would not be advisable to undertake State Exhibits other than those of an historical character, already provided for.

A letter from Giles B. Jackson, of Richmond, Va., Director General of the Negro Development and Exposition Company, was laid before the Committee. It set forth the purpose to make a distinctive exhibit of Negro development in agriculture, manufactures, education, etc., and asked an allotment out of the Pennsylvania appropriation



E. M. THOMAS

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for assistance in this work. After full discussion, it was decided that, while desirable to encourage the exhibit of products of Negro labor, it would be impossible to make any allotment to the purpose out of the State's appropriation. A motion to that effect was adopted.



JOHN S. ARNDT

On motion of Mr. Thomas, it was resolved that the portraits of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, in Independence Hall, be photographed and framed for use in the State Building; and numerous applications for appointments to places in the State Building were presented and filed for future reference.

Upon assuming the office of Governor, in January, 1907, Edwin S. Stuart succeeded Samuel W. Pennypacker as President of the Commission, and attended the seventh meeting of the Executive Committee at Harrisburg on March 7th, 1907. The others present were: Henry F. Walton, Chairman; Messrs. Sproul, Cochran, Pollock and Thomas, together with the Executive Officer, who reported that since the last meeting of the Committee excellent progress had been made on all the work which the Commission had in hand at the Exposition; that the State Building was so well advanced that it would probably be turned over to the Commission by April 1st;

PENNSYLVANIA AT JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION.

that the grounds were being put in good condition for the opening of the Exposition, and that in general Pennsylvania's work was much further advanced than the average and far more forward than the general work of the Exposition itself.

The report also stated that considerable embarrassment had been experienced in the preparation of the Historical Exhibit by the fact that the Exposition building in which that display was to be installed was not ready, and it was impossible to obtain any definite information as to when the installation could be made. The State's part of the work, however, was in such shape that it could be undertaken at any time the Exposition building was in readiness for it.

Attention was called to the necessity of providing for the furnishing of the State Building, and the Executive Officer was directed to secure estimates for furnishing from Wanamaker, Strawbridge & Clothier and Blum Brothers. On motion of Mr. Pollock, it was decided to procure a clock for the tower of the State Building, the cost to be limited to one thousand dollars. The appointment of a superintendent and employes of the State Building was left to a committee of three, to be appointed by the Chair, the Chairman to be a member of that Committee.

Provision was made for attending the opening of the Exposition by the Commission officially, and the Executive Officer was, by resolution, directed to make the necessary arrangements for transportation, hotel accommodations, etc.

The Eighth meeting of the Executive Committee, held at the office of the Governor, at Harrisburg, April 8, 1907,

THE PENNSYLVANIA COMMISSION.

was attended by Governor Stuart, Chairman Walton, Messrs. Jackson, Harvey, Thomas, Oliver and the Executive Officer. This meeting was held largely for the purpose of completing the details for the official attendance of the Commission at the opening ceremonies of the Exposition on April 26, 1907. A Resolution offered by Mr. Oliver, requesting the Executive Officer to invite Governor Pennypacker to make an address at the dedication of the State Building was adopted. Mr. Thomas offered a resolution requesting the Mayor and Councils of Philadelphia to authorize the Liberty Bell to be taken to the Exposition and placed in the Pennsylvania Building during the progress of the Exposition, which was adopted.

The next or Ninth meeting of the Executive Committee was held in Philadelphia, September 2, 1907, at which were present: Chairman Walton, Messrs. Pollock, Thomas, Jackson and Oliver, with the Executive Officer, and was chiefly devoted to completing arrangements for the celebration of Pennsylvania Day. The names and number of guests to be invited; the form of invitation to be used to the reception for Governor Stuart; arrangements for music; contracts for hotel accommodations for the party at Fortress Monroe were all approved. It was also decided to call a meeting of the entire Commission to be held in Philadelphia on Monday, September 16th.

That meeting was held; the members present being Governor Stuart; Messrs. Stotesbury, Walton, Scott, Harvey, Frick, Pollock, Thomas, Arndt and the Executive Officer. Mr. Walton, Chairman of the Executive Committee, stated that it was thought advisable by the Executive Committee

PENNSYLVANIA AT JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION.

to hold a meeting of the Commission prior to Pennsylvania Day, October 4, for the purpose of hearing the report of the Executive Officer, which is submitted as the report of the Executive Committee, showing the work accomplished and the arrangements for the celebration of Pennsylvania Day. The following report was presented:

"14 September, 1907.

"HON. HENRY F. WALTON, *Chairman*,

Executive Committee of the Pennsylvania-Jamestown
Exposition Commission, Philadelphia, Pa.

"DEAR SIR:

"The Executive Officer respectfully submits the following Report of the work done by the Pennsylvania-Jamestown Exposition Commission since its organization.

"Soon after the authorization of the appointment of an Executive Committee by the Commission, at its first meeting, held December 19, 1905, the President of the Commission named as the Executive Committee, the following: Henry F. Walton, Chairman, William C. Sproul, William S. Harvey, James Pollock, F. W. Jackson, J. Henry Cochran, John F. Lewis, George T. Oliver and E. M. Thomas. With the authority of a Resolution of the Commission, the President of the Commission, also, in December, 1905, appointed Jas. H. Lambert, Executive Officer, and Bromley Wharton, Secretary of the Commission. Mr. Wharton subsequently resigned, and A. B. Millar was appointed to the vacancy, dating from May 1, 1907.

"In April, 1906, the members of the Executive Committee visited the Exposition grounds and selected a site

THE PENNSYLVANIA COMMISSION.

for the Pennsylvania State Building, the original site assigned to Pennsylvania by the Exposition management having been objected to. The location chosen is situated at the corner of Willoughby Boulevard and Commonwealth Avenue west, and is 260 by 200 feet.

"Messrs. Brockie & Hastings, Architects, of Philadelphia, were chosen to prepare plans for the erection of a suitable building to represent the State, with instructions to reproduce, as far as practicable, Independence Hall, Philadelphia. At a meeting on May 12, 1906, the architects' plans were submitted to the Executive Committee and by that body approved, and the Executive Officer was directed to advertise for proposals for the erection of the building. The advertisement was duly made in Pittsburgh, Harrisburg, Norfolk and Philadelphia newspapers, and on June 28, 1906, the several bids were opened by the Architects and the Executive Officer, and submitted at a meeting of the Executive Committee, held on July 9. The proposals for the erection of the building ranged from \$22,875 to \$40,289, and by action of the Executive Committee the bid of the Hanley-Casey Company, of Norfolk, Virginia, for \$22,875 was accepted, that being the lowest offer.

"The site upon which the Building is erected was assigned to the Pennsylvania Commission by a Resolution of the Board of Governors of the Exposition Company, adopted May 3. The terms upon which that allotment is made give the Pennsylvania Commission the option to purchase the land, if it desires, at the close of the Exposition, to sell the building. The agreement provides that the building shall be sold, if at all, within three months after the close

PENNSYLVANIA AT JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION.

of the Exposition, otherwise the option is to cease and determine, and neither party to have any claim in law or equity on the other on account thereof. If, at the end of six months after the close of the Exposition, the building has not been sold or removed, it becomes the property of the Exposition Company.

"Ground was broken for the erection of the State building on July 20, 1906, and the actual work of construction begun immediately thereafter, by the contractors.

"By resolution of the Executive Committee, H. B. Rowland was appointed on behalf of the Commission as inspector of the work, and remained on that duty from September 1, 1906, until the building was opened to the public on the Opening Day of the Exposition, April 26, 1907, and has since continued as custodian of the building.

"The work on the structure has been substantially done in every particular. It has been furnished throughout by Blum Brothers, of Philadelphia, under a contract awarded them as the lowest of three bidders for the work, the contract having been approved at a meeting of the Executive Committee, held on April 8, 1907, and the furnishing of the building was completed in time for the opening of the Exposition.

"All the payments on account of the contract for the erection of the building have been made, with the exception of \$600, withheld, pending the adjustment of the claim for that amount, made by one of the sub-contractors. The total cost, including extra wiring of the tower for exterior illumination, grading the grounds, the addition of porch lights, not included in the original estimate, together with

THE PENNSYLVANIA COMMISSION.

\$725 for electric light fixtures, oiling floors, etc., amounts to \$26,975.37. The cost of the equipment of the building including furniture, flags, pictures and decorations, amounts to \$4,763.21, making a total cost of the building, grounds, and equipment of \$31,783.58.

"This is exclusive of the tower clock, which was contracted for under Resolution of the Executive Committee, authorizing the Executive Officer to have installed a clock and bell, not to exceed in cost \$1,000. A contract was made for the clock for \$800, which, with extras, amounting to \$48.25, made a total for the installation of the clock and bell of \$848.25. The bell is not the property of the Commission, it having been loaned, and is to be returned at the close of the Exposition at the expense of the Commission.

"From the Opening Day of the Exposition the Building has been accessible to the public every day from nine A. M. to six P. M., and has been visited by many thousands of people, and by most of them regarded as the most interesting, in every way, of all the State Buildings, in its historical character, location and general completeness.

"The selection of "Pennsylvania Day" was, by direction of the Executive Committee, left to the President of the Commission, then Governor Pennypacker, who, in December, 1906, designated October 4, the anniversary of the Battle of Germantown, which was regarded as a suitable anniversary to celebrate, as well as falling at a time of the year when the weather conditions might be expected to be agreeable.

"Owing to the almost purely educational and historical character of the Exposition, it was early concluded by the

PENNSYLVANIA AT JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION.

Executive Committee not to undertake to make exhibits in departments outside of History and allied classifications.

"At the Third meeting of the Executive Committee, held on May 12, 1906, it was decided to accept a plan presented by Dr. M. D. Learned and Prof. Albert Cook Myers for an historical exhibit, and the Executive Officer was directed to secure the services of these gentlemen to prepare and install such exhibit, the amount to be limited to \$5,000, including all expenses and compensation. Such agreement was made, and these gentlemen worked with great energy and earnestness in the preparation of the exhibit. They were ready to make their installation two months before the Opening Day of the Exposition, but the Building intended for the purpose was not then anywhere near completion, and they were unable to get their material placed until late in July, and the History Building was not formally opened to the public until August 12, 1907.

"It is gratifying to be able to say that the Historical display made by Pennsylvania is one of the most attractive, instructive and valuable in the whole Department; in the original material it is not equalled by the display of any other State.

"By Resolution of the Executive Committee, five thousand dollars were set aside to be expended by the Philadelphia Museums on an exhibit showing the development of trade and commerce from the earliest period of history. This Exhibit, like that in the History Department, was ready long before the Opening of the Exposition, but owing to the backwardness of the completion of the building, it was impossible to get it installed before the first week in

THE PENNSYLVANIA COMMISSION.

July, after the Exposition had been in progress more than two months. It was made complete, however, as soon as possible, and in spite of its crowded condition is as instructive as any in the College and University Building, and in most respects far more interesting than any other, being of a novel and unusual character.

"In the same Building the University of Pennsylvania has installed a splendid exhibit of materials from its Archaeological Museum, which attracts the widest attention, and in the Departments of Machinery, Manufactures and Liberal Arts, Pennsylvania is well represented by a large variety of creditable displays.

"To the present time there has been expended of the Commission's appropriation, on all accounts, \$58,603.15, for which vouchers have been taken. The obligations of the Commission for rent, salaries, incidentals and unpaid bills amount to \$2,682.45, making a total of expenditures and accounts payable of \$61,285.60.

"The expenses of maintenance of the State Building amount to about \$575 per month. This does not include the electric service, for which no meter has yet been provided for our Building, and it is impossible, therefore, to make any calculation as to this charge. As there are nearly two thousand electric lights on the Building, it will be necessary to make a liberal allowance to cover this account, when it is finally adjusted. Under instructions of the Executive Officer the custodian is keeping a careful daily statement of the amount of current consumed, and there is no reason to fear getting a reasonable settlement. An allowance of not less than eight or ten thousand dollars ought

PENNSYLVANIA AT JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION.

to be made, however, for the payment of these contingencies and such expenses as may arise in the closing up of the affairs of the Commission at the Exposition, which would bring the total of payments and obligations of the Commission up to \$71,285.60, leaving a balance of \$28,714.40, out of which must be paid the expenses of "Pennsylvania Day," and such other now unforeseen expenses as may arise.

"The Executive Officer visited the Exposition on two days of last week, and completed, as far as possible, the arrangements for the exercises of "Pennsylvania Day." A special train will be provided to leave Philadelphia on the morning of October 3rd, reaching Old Point Comfort in the evening about six o'clock, accommodations having been provided at the Hotel Chamberlin. On the following day a special boat will take the Commission across the Bay to the Exposition, leaving Old Point at 10 o'clock A. M., arriving at the Government Pier half an hour later, where the party will be received and escorted to the Pennsylvania Building by the Ninth Regiment, Pennsylvania National Guard, under the command of Colonel Asher Miner. From the Pennsylvania Building the party will proceed to the Auditorium under the same escort, where the exercises will begin at 11:30 A. M. Governor Stuart will be the presiding officer of the day, and addresses will be made by Lieutenant Governor Robert S. Murphy, Hon. H. St. George Tucker, President of the Exposition Company, and Hon. Claude A. Swanson, Governor of Virginia.

"At the conclusion of the exercises lunch will be served at the invitation of the Exposition Company to the Com-

THE PENNSYLVANIA COMMISSION.

mission and its guests, at a place not yet designated. From 4 to 5 o'clock a reception will be given to the Governor of Pennsylvania at the Pennsylvania Building, and the party will be returned to the Hotel Chamberlin by special boat, leaving the Government Pier at 5:30 P. M.

"Complete details will be conveyed to every member of the Commission and guests as soon as all the arrangements have been fully worked out.

Respectfully submitted,

JAS. H. LAMBERT,

Executive Officer."

On motion of Mr. Pollock, seconded by Mr. Thomas, the report was approved, and after the Commission had also approved the various details of the arrangements for the celebration of Pennsylvania Day, it adjourned.

At the Tenth meeting of the Executive Committee, held in Philadelphia on November 18, 1907, attended by Chairman Walton, Messrs. Cochran, Oliver, Harvey, Jackson, Pollock and Thomas, with the Executive Officer, bills for Pennsylvania Day expenses and miscellaneous items were approved, and a committee consisting of Chairman Walton, Messrs. Pollock, Harvey, Thomas and Lambert was appointed to arrange for closing up the affairs of the Commission after December first.

This Committee held a meeting on December fifth, and directed that the furniture in the State Building should be disposed of at auction, the sale to be advertised in the Philadelphia, Norfolk and Pittsburgh newspapers. It was

PENNSYLVANIA AT JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION.

also resolved that the members of the Committee be present at the sale.

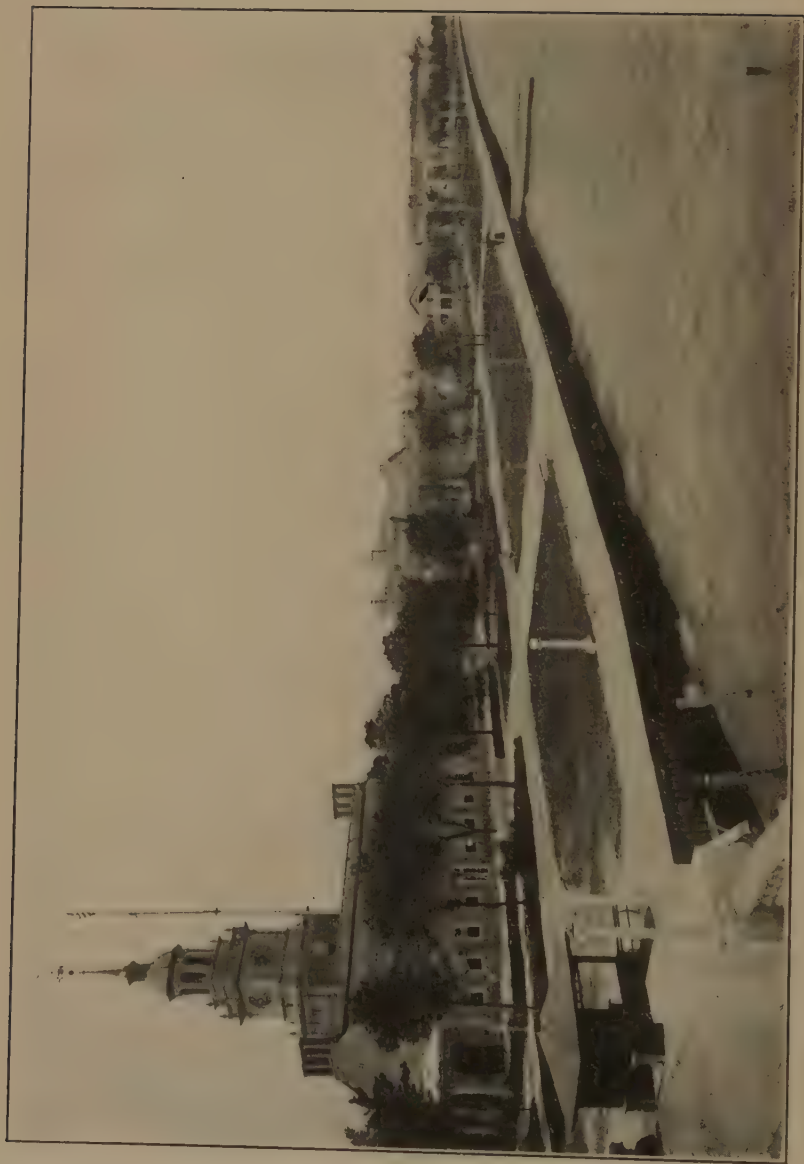
The Eleventh meeting of the Executive Committee was held at the office of the Commission, in Philadelphia, on March 18, 1908, Present: Governor Stuart; Chairman Walton, Messrs. Harvey, Oliver, Pollock, Thomas and the Executive Officer. The report of the Executive Officer, on the sale of the Pennsylvania Building on the Exposition grounds, for \$2,000, subject to the land option, was approved and the sale confirmed on motion of Mr. Pollock. On motion of Mr. Harvey, a committee consisting of Chairman Walton, Mr. Pollock and Executive Officer Lambert was appointed to secure estimates and make a contract for the publication of 2,500 copies of the report of the Commission to be prepared by the Executive Officer.

THE PENNSYLVANIA BUILDING

AN EXACT REPRODUCTION OF INDEPENDENCE HALL EXCEPT AS TO SIZE AND INTERIOR ARRANGEMENT—ITS IMPRESSIVE CHARACTER, BEAUTIFUL LOCATION AND SURROUNDINGS—THE MOST ATTRACTIVE AND HISTORICALLY IMPORTANT STRUCTURE AT THE EXPOSITION—DESCRIPTION OF ITS SEVERAL ROOMS WITH THEIR FURNISHINGS AND DECORATION—PAINTINGS AND PHOTOGRAPHS ILLUSTRATIVE OF PENNSYLVANIA HISTORY—SOCIAL EVENTS.

THE original purpose of those who planned the Jamestown Exposition was to make the buildings and other improvements on the site more or less permanent in character. The Colonial style of architecture was adopted as most appropriate to the historical features upon which the Exposition was based and which it was intended to develop in the various Exhibit departments. The several States participating were requested to conform to this scheme in all their work, particularly in the matter of their State Buildings. With this definite plan, they were not only urged to make such buildings, as far as practicable, a reproduction of historical edifices, but were required to build them for permanency.

Pennsylvania reproduced Independence Hall. The architects were Brockie & Hastings, of Philadelphia, and as far as the exterior of the building was concerned, there was not the slightest departure from the original plan of Independence Hall, save as to dimensions. It had been reduced in size about one-third. In arranging the interior, changes



VIEW OF WILLOUGHBY BOULEVARD, PENNSYLVANIA BUILDING ON LEFT.

PENNSYLVANIA BUILDING.

were essential because of the fact that the house had to be rendered suitable for the convenience and comfort of many thousands of visitors, and it was impossible on that account to maintain the rooms as in the original structure.

The site chosen by the Committee on Selection proved an additional charm to the building itself. It was situated in the most conspicuous spot on the entire Exposition grounds, with the further attraction of being beautified by stately trees of sturdy oak and swaying pine, while here also the shrubbery of Old Virginia seemed to thrive and grow more abundantly than in any other part of the grounds. This commanding location was fitting in the extreme upon which to erect a reproduction of the Cradle of Liberty, and here its tower rose in graceful outline supporting a clock consisting of four dials, each six feet, four inches in diameter, and a massive bell of nearly a thousand pounds, furnishing the correct time for visitors all over the Exposition. The total height of the tower from the ground to the top of the weather-vane was one hundred and twenty-nine feet. The tower was faced with brick up to a line fifty-three feet above the ground; above that point it was made of frame surmounted with galvanized iron cornices and mouldings.

Following the character of its prototype, the building was, of course, composed of brick set with stone, the reduction in the dimensions of the structure being so arranged as to take from it none of the appearance of the Old State House. The outside walls of the building, including that portion of the tower above referred to, consisted of two-inch by six-inch spruce studding, or frame-work, with an exterior of four-inch red brick securely anchored to the



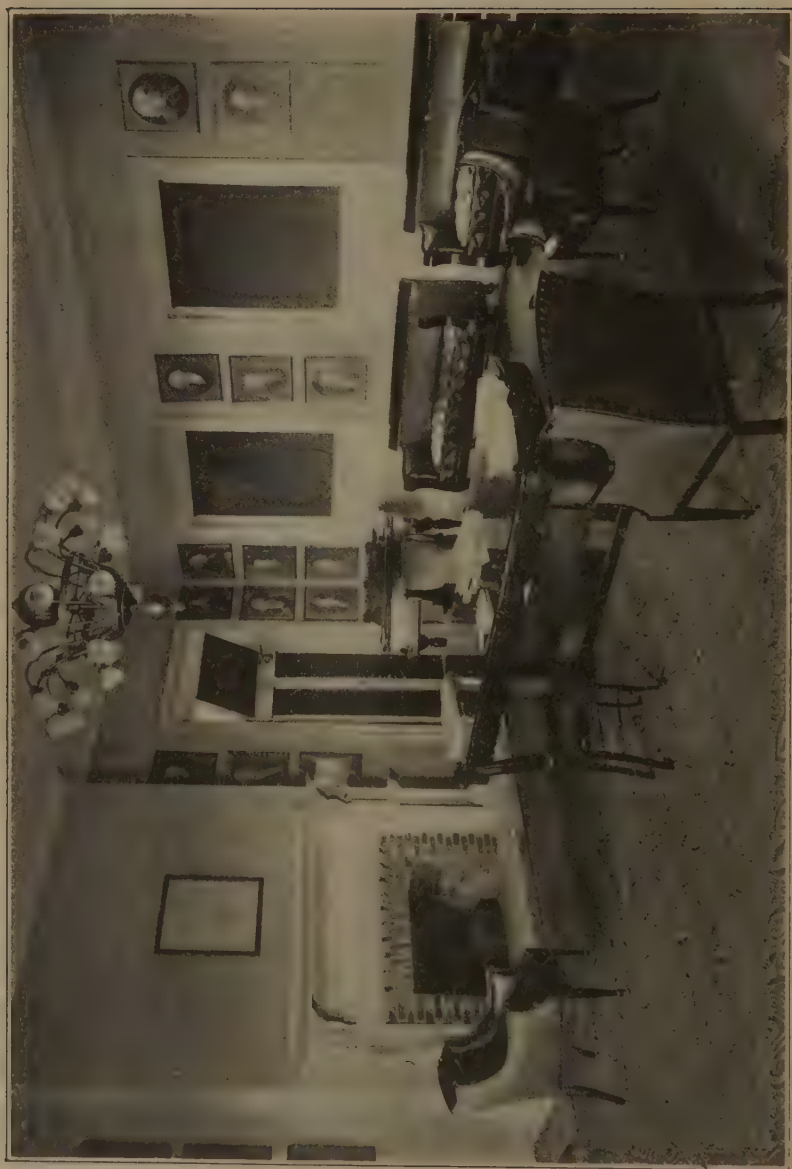
EXECUTIVE OFFICE, PENNSYLVANIA BUILDING.

PENNSYLVANIA BUILDING.

studs, producing an exterior of brick walls, elaborated with galvanized iron cornices painted white. The architectural style is termed Colonial in America, being the architecture which was in vogue in England during the reign of the Georges, or to give it the true British appellation—Georgian.

The main approach to the building was by a broad flight of steps which led to the brick floored terraces extending across the front and sides of the building, terminating in brick arched porches at either end. From these terraces the visitor enjoyed the most delightful view of the waters of Hampton Roads, bearing at all hours a most interesting collection of craft. The floors of these open porches were neatly laid in substantial brick, wrought in herring-bone design, and over this flooring were strewn Japanese coco mats, while comfortable rockers made the place an enchanting spot for tired visitors, the spectator finding it all that could be desired. The view from these porches at night could not be surpassed for beauty. Facing the water, casting the soft spray from its crest, the seeker for a beautiful view of Fortress Monroe, rich in all its historical relations, could not find a more satisfying spot; while to the right could be admired the imposing Government Pier, a veritable fairyland of light and beauty.

Entering the building from these terraces, the visitor found himself in a spacious reception hall, furnished in Mission chairs and settles upholstered in Spanish leather. On the walls of this room were hung portraits of Governor Edwin S. Stuart, and Lieutenant Governor Robert S. Murphy, these pictures facing the visitor as he approached the



DECLARATION HALL, PENNSYLVANIA BUILDING

PENNSYLVANIA BUILDING.

staircase leading to the second floor, together with the portraits of Washington, Franklin, General Jacob Brown, Thomas McKean, Commodore Charles Stewart, General John F. Reynolds, Thomas Jefferson and James Wilson; these works of art were the finely executed productions from the brush of Albert Rosenthal, of Philadelphia. Another important feature of interest which never failed to arrest the attention of the visitor to Independence Hall was a picture of the "Birth of the Nation's Flag," portraying in exquisite coloring the first American flag with its glorious stars and stripes, this picture being a fac-simile of the painting by Charles H. Weisgerber, of Philadelphia. In this room, also, was the registry book, which proved of much value to visitors in tracing their friends and in placing their own names on the roll of callers which enjoyed a visit to the Cradle of Liberty.

To the left of this room was Declaration Hall, so named because of the fact that this room was a perfect reproduction of that in which was signed the great Magna Charta. An old fireplace graced the east wall of this hall, over which hung an exact copy of that sacred document, the Declaration of Independence, while the side walls were adorned with magnificent photographic reproductions of the Signers of the great Instrument of Liberty, portraying in striking resemblance the beloved faces of those men whose memory is cherished and revered in the heart of every American citizen. This room was furnished in handsome mahogany furniture of true Colonial style, in perfect keeping with the surroundings. Massive tables, inviting davenports and convenient writing-tables were arranged about the room,



ENTRANCE HALL. PENNSYLVANIA BUILDING.

PENNSYLVANIA BUILDING.

while in the centre stood a large mahogany table containing the newspapers of the home cities of the Keystone State, making Pennsylvania visitors especially feel that they could keep in daily touch with matters of their own towns. To add to the attractiveness of this enjoyable retreat, a piano built of mahogany was placed in a conspicuous corner, lending its charm to many bright gatherings.

On the right of the entrance hall was the women's reading-room, fitted beautifully in wicker furniture, upholstered in appropriate designs of Colonial cretonnes. Convenient reed tables, delightful arm-chairs and pretty writing desks made this room an important factor in the comfort of the feminine visitors to the building. A piano built to harmonize with the furnishings of this room proved an additional enjoyment. The ladies' retiring-room, just beyond the reading-room, had every appointment for the comfort and enjoyment of women and children. Arm-rockers and easy chairs were supplied in abundance, while couches of wicker, with adjustable heads, made many weary ones happy after a long jaunt through the various places of interest on the grounds. Courteous attendants were ever ready to assist the visitors in any way possible to increase their pleasure. A little further to the right were to be found the men's smoking-room and the package-room; while a postoffice soon became an important accommodation to Pennsylvanians and their friends.

Mounting the broad staircase, which was found directly back of the reception hall and under the tower, the second floor was reached. This staircase was an exact reproduction of the one in Independence Hall. Here the rich and



STAIRCASE PENNSYLVANIA BUILDING.

PENNSYLVANIA BUILDING.

full details, shown in windows and window-mouldings, hand-rail, balusters, wainscot and cornices, were carefully carried out. A noteworthy collection of pictures on the staircase leading to the upper floor made the labor of mounting a delightful study of the photographs of the Battlefield of Gettysburg as it is to-day, depicting in detailed pictures the monuments erected to the memory of Pennsylvania soldiers who fought and died in the cause of the Union.

From the windows of the building floated municipal flags, representing the various cities of the Keystone State, mingling with the National Standard in various sizes. In arranging this display of municipal emblems for the Pennsylvania Building, the Executive Officer found, to his surprise, that most of our important cities were without any special ensigns; but with a little urging, the officials of the different cities at once took the matter up and the result was the exhibit of City flags at Jamestown, which have since been returned to their proper destinations and now form part of the Cities' regalia.

On the second floor was located the banquet hall, richly furnished in solid mahogany, with every elegant detail executed to carry out the banquet hall idea. Adjoining this room was the executive office, where the Commissioners found every facility for quick and comfortable execution of matters of a business nature. The bed-chambers of the superintendent and his family and the servants' quarters were located on this floor, while bathrooms were installed with every modern improvement, and all through the building the sanitary requirements of a public building were considered in the fullest extent as to the importance



LADIES' READING ROOM, PENNSYLVANIA BUILDING.

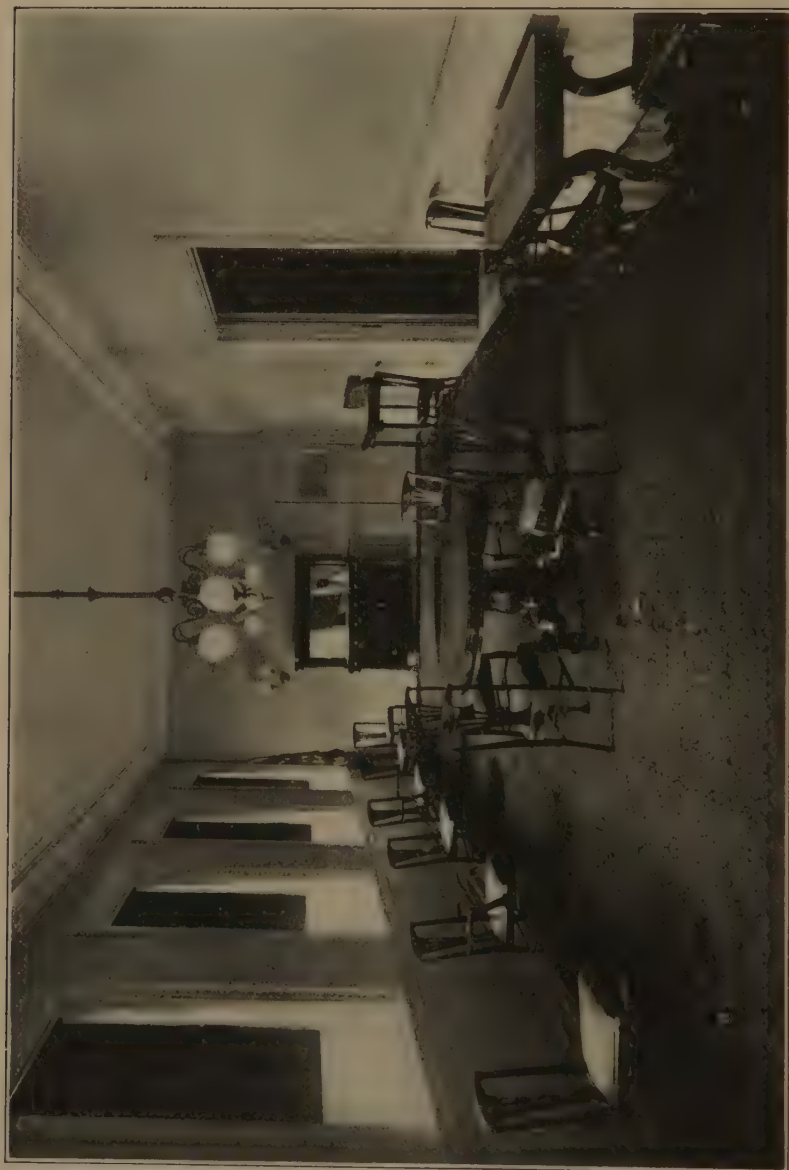
PENNSYLVANIA BUILDING.

of this adjunct, every appointment being executed in such a way as to overcome all commonplaceness. Handsome rugs of American and Oriental production were used in accordance with the surroundings of the rooms and furniture, while the walls of the entire building were harmoniously tinted to enhance the splendor and desired effect of each room. The furnishing of the building throughout was in full accord with the style of the Colonial period, except where the more modern adaptations afforded greater comfort for a visiting public.

The total cost of the Building, including construction, electric light fixtures, extra wiring of the tower for exterior illumination, the addition of porch lights, not included in the original estimate; grading and improvement of the grounds; architects' fees, and the salary of the superintendent of construction, amounted to \$28,138.38. The cost of equipment, including furniture, flags, pictures and similar appurtenances, was \$4,612.32, making a total for building and equipment of \$32,749.71. The work of construction was superintended throughout by H. B. Rowland, whose knowledge of building matters proved of the highest service to the Commission. The contractors were required to carry out in every particular the specifications under which they assumed the work.

Both in its historical character and in its hospitality the Pennsylvania Building soon became one of the most notable and popular places of interest on the Exposition grounds, retaining that prominence throughout the entire term of the Fair.

The interest for visitors would have been materially en-



BANQUET HALL, PENNSYLVANIA BUILDING.

PENNSYLVANIA BUILDING.

hanced, had the Liberty Bell been a feature of Pennsylvania's representation, as was originally designed. The Liberty Bell had been Pennsylvania's proudest display at nearly every exposition in the past twenty years, and for that reason it was naturally expected that it would go to an Exposition which was so near our own territory and in a section of country with which Pennsylvania has more or less intimate business relations. A formal request that the Bell be sent to Jamestown was made by resolution of the Executive Committee of the Commission and was presented to Councils through the Mayor of Philadelphia. This resolution was supported by a petition of many thousands of school children of Tidewater Virginia. There is no doubt this request would have been complied with had it not been for the fact that the Exposition was in a very unfinished condition for three months succeeding the Opening Day, and discouraged to a considerable degree those interests which would otherwise have been prompt to add to its attractions.

During the seven months of the Exposition's term the Pennsylvania Building was open to the public every day, except Sunday, from nine o'clock in the morning until six o'clock in the evening. Everybody was welcome, and by far the greater majority of visitors to the Exposition at one time or another called and enjoyed the hospitality of the Pennsylvania Building. H. B. Rowland was appointed custodian, and Miss Rosa Neilson Wharton was hostess for five months, beginning with July.

At various times during the progress of the Fair little dinners, teas and informal receptions were given at the

PENNSYLVANIA AT JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION.

Pennsylvania Building. The historical character of the structure made it an appropriate meeting place for the several patriotic orders, and at one time or another the Daughters of the Revolution, the Colonial Dames and the Sons of America assembled there. It was also the scene of ceremonies in celebration of special days at the Exposition participated in by Pennsylvania cities; Wilkes-Barre and McKeesport being conspicuous among them. The chief entertainment, however, occurred on October 4, 1907, when "Pennsylvania Day" was celebrated. This was the most notable of all the State Days at the Exposition.

PENNSYLVANIA DAY

CELEBRATING THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE BATTLE OF GERMANTOWN
——SIGNIFICANCE OF THE DAY——ATTENDANCE OF THE COM-
MISSION AND MANY DISTINGUISHED GUESTS——AN IMPOSING
PARADE——EFFECTIVE APPEARANCE OF THE NINTH REGIMENT
PENNSYLVANIA NATIONAL GUARD AS ESCORT TO THE GOVERNOR
——CEREMONIES AT THE STATE BUILDING——ADDRESSES BY
GOVERNOR STUART AND SPEAKER WALTON——WELCOME BY THE
PRESIDENT OF THE EXPOSITION AND THE GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA
——ORATION BY HON. ROBERT S. MURPHY——THE GOVERNOR'S
RECEPTION.

THE selection of a date to be celebrated as Pennsylvania Day was, by resolution of the Executive Committee, left to Governor Pennypacker, who was at that time President of the Commission. He designated October fourth as a date fitting to symbolize the relations between Pennsylvania and Virginia, it being the anniversary of the Battle of Germantown, fought on Pennsylvania soil under the command of George Washington, the most distinguished of Virginians. It was one of those conflicts which in the highest degree brought out the courage and spirit characteristic of the Pennsylvania soldier in every generation.

Preparations for the ceremonies of the day were early undertaken and admirably arranged. It was the intention to make this the greatest of State days at the Exposition, and that this ambition was achieved was testified to by all in position to pass capable judgment. It was not

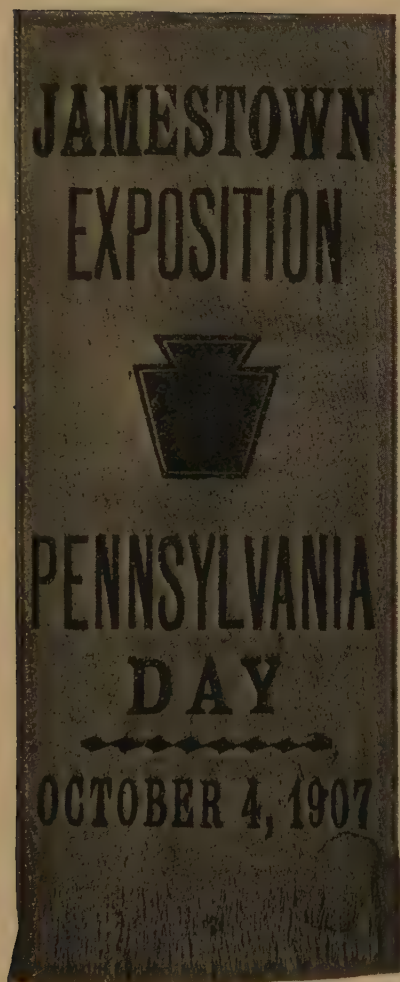
PENNSYLVANIA AT JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION.

exceeded in interest by the celebration of any other Commonwealth, and was only surpassed in attendance on those occasions when the President of the United States was present. The weather at that season of the year was ideal; the Exposition was complete; the entertainment afforded by Pennsylvania was illustrative of its hospitality, and the demonstration in general typified the solid and substantial character of the State and its people.

On the morning of October third the Pennsylvania Commission, with invited guests, including the Governor, his military staff, Judges of the Courts and other high State officials, as invited guests, numbering altogether one hundred and sixty persons, left Philadelphia by special train for Old Point Comfort, where headquarters were located during the stay.

On the morning of the fourth special boats took the party across Hampton Roads, landing at the Deep Water Pier. Here President Tucker, of the Exposition Company, met the Governor of Pennsylvania, and the Ninth Regiment Pennsylvania National Guard, nine hundred strong, under the command of Colonel Asker Miner, had been mustered as an escort. The parties took carriages and with the Ninth Regiment in advance, headed by its own famous band, the line proceeded to the Powhatan Street entrance to the Exposition, thence along this avenue to Bacon Street, to Willoughby Boulevard, passing the Pennsylvania Building in review, and reaching the Auditorium by way of Raleigh Square. The distance covered more than a mile, and all along the line cheers of welcome and cordiality greeted the party.

PENNSYLVANIA DAY.



PENNSYLVANIA DAY BADGE.

At the Auditorium Governor Stuart was received by Governor Swanson, of Virginia, and other prominent officials. The assemblage which filled every part of the spacious building was called to order by Hon. Henry F. Walton, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Commission, who made some brief but effective remarks after prayer by the Rev. Calvin S. Blackwell, of Norfolk, Va., and concluded by introducing Governor Edwin S. Stuart as the presiding officer of the day.

Governor Stuart was received with the greatest enthusiasm. He made a twenty-minute speech, in which he called attention to the fact that Pennsylvania was among the first to make an appropriation for the Ex-

PENNSYLVANIA AT JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION.

position, and that it had been among the foremost in its representation at nearly all expositions in the history of the country. He was eloquent in his description of Pennsylvania's progress and position among the States, and paid cordial tribute to the memory of General Fitz-Hugh Lee, the first President of the Exposition Company, and recounted the achievements of such sons of Virginia as Patrick Henry, James Madison and others who have a permanent place in the history of the Nation. The Governor's remarks were continuously applauded, and the sentiments expressed were greeted with general approval. At the conclusion of his speech, Governor Stuart introduced Hon. H. St. George Tucker, President of the Exposition Company, who delivered a fitting address of welcome, and was followed by Governor Claude A. Swanson, of Virginia, who extended a warm greeting to the Commission of Pennsylvania and its guests.

The oration of the day was delivered by Lieutenant Governor Murphy, one of Pennsylvania's favorite orators. Mr. Murphy's speech in every sentence bore testimony to his pride in the greatness of his State. He spoke as follows:

"Pennsylvania is grateful for this splendid welcome so eloquently extended on the part of Virginia by her Chief Executive, and on the part of the Jamestown Tercentennial Exposition by its President. Their words find a resting place in our hearts, and we feel like welcome guests upon this distinguished occasion.

"We are glad to be here as Pennsylvanians to testify to our friendship for Virginia and Virginians, and to express the appreciation deserved at our hands and the hands of

PENNSYLVANIA DAY.

all our countrymen by this exhibition, so indicative of the pluck and vigor of this grand Commonwealth.

"We are glad to be here also for another reason, which appeals to the pride of Virginia and Pennsylvania alike. This date marks the anniversary of an event of Revolutionary history that took place upon the soil of Pennsylvania, wherein was found courage in the highest form, where patriotism was exalted, and where but for an accident all but a fatal stroke had been dealt the forces of the King.

"To-day we gratify our own hearts in complimenting the first of Virginians and the first of Americans—Washington, the patron saint of our country. Men of Pennsylvania and Virginia will ever recall with feelings of pride the memory of Germantown's battlefield, where, just one hundred and thirty years ago this day, the soldiers of the two Commonwealths, standing side by side, struck boldly for liberty, and where the immortal soul whom I have named, whose life and services are and will ever be the most valued heritage of this Republic, stood in supreme command. Pennsylvanians and Virginians shoulder to shoulder then—Pennsylvanians and Virginians hand in hand now upon the anniversary of that eventful day. A representative State of the North glad to be the guest of a representative State of the South, and both proud and happy to recall what together they have wrought; and even more glad that day by day and hour by hour dissolves the imaginary line which would mark you as of one section and us of another.

"Virginia has her problems and Pennsylvania hers. Many of them are not the same; indeed they differ widely. But one thing which we of Pennsylvania must not forget,

PENNSYLVANIA AT JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION.

is that only a little less necessary than that Pennsylvania conquer her own difficulties, is it that Virginia shall be victor over hers. We are not different bodies, but members of the same body, one bound to feel whatever hurts or harms the other. Therefore, we cannot afford to live for ourselves alone, nor to legislate for ourselves alone. As Pennsylvanian and Virginian were alert one hundred and thirty years ago to-day, each to strike down that which threatened to harm the other, so must Pennsylvania and Virginia be alert now, when different foes must be conquered. We must each help, not hinder, the other in the solution of its peculiar problems. We must not misunderstand each other. Sympathy, not criticism, must be the governing factor in our attitude toward each other and toward all the sister States.

"Particularly should Pennsylvania feel a deep interest in the Jamestown Tercentennial Exposition and desire its highest success. She herself set the fashion in American expositions by celebrating the Centennial of the birth of a new Nation, the casting off of the galling yoke of an unjust ruler. Virginia presents the latest example, and by far the richest in historical associations, in celebrating the birth of a new people, a new race, whose mingled qualities have formed that element in modern civilization by whose name we are all proud to be called—not the Virginian, not the Pennsylvanian, but the American citizen.

"And so Pennsylvania does homage to Virginia, and to Virginia's splendid effort to set forth a memorable epoch in world-history. Exhibitions of the character which we find here mark another era in the upward and onward prog-



*The Pennsylvania Commission
for the
Jamestown Ter Centennial Exposition
requests the honor of your company
at a reception to be given to
Hon. Edwin S. Stuart, Governor of Pennsylvania
at the
Pennsylvania State Building
Jamestown Exposition Grounds
Friday afternoon October fourth
nineteen hundred and seven
from four to five o'clock*

PENNSYLVANIA AT JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION.

ress of the race. The genius of a people is reflected in their works. In manufacture, in literature, in art, and in science you will find the golden strand; the quality that approaches the Infinite; the indefinable cause that evidences the superiority of man. Within this inclosure rest the products of many lands; the fruit of many brains and of many hands; implements of war and of peace; the devices to excite the loving tenderness of the soil; instruments to capture the jewels of the earth and to subdue the forces of Nature in the interests of mankind. Added to these will be found examples of art that charm the eye and delight the sense, all testifying to the marvelous power of the mind directed along channels which lead to comfort and happiness. Here is found the visible evidence of human progress. Nothing can be finer, nor is there anything more glorious to contemplate, than what we see here, the embodied glory of the country, fragrant with the breath of genius.

"This Exposition takes rank among the greatest ever held. It is worthy of the citizenship of this great Commonwealth. It reflects the highest credit upon their genius and skill. It has excited the admiration of the country, and all our people are filled with a sense of personal obligation for the ability which was able to conceive and to carry forward an enterprise so worthy, not only of this great State, but of the whole Nation.

"And, aside from the fact that it was near this spot where first the white man made a permanent home in America, it is eminently fitting that the landmark of such an important historical epoch should be located here. No section of our country is more rich in events identified with its birth

PENNSYLVANIA DAY.

and development. The eyes of the historian and statesman must ever turn toward the fields of old Virginia, "the mother of States and Presidents," in order to understand the causes of growth and progress that have marked the life of a people clearly predestined to take their place in the seats of power and the positions of command. Her people have played prominent parts in the great drama of the Republic. Their natural independence, love of freedom, and hatred



Pennsylvania Day
October 14th 1907

This card admits to
Pennsylvania Building
from 4 to 5 o'clock

of oppression, leading characteristics of a strong and manly race, have ever seemed to especially adapt them for the enjoyment of the liberties of a free and independent government. Throughout their colonial existence these characteristics frequently manifested themselves, and were early and clearly illustrated by incidents whose story is common heritage—incidents that gave opportunity of the matchless eloquence which centered the attention of the country upon the young Commonwealth.

PENNSYLVANIA AT JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION.

"We stand to-day in the home of those whose hands rocked the cradle of the Republic—Washington, Jefferson, Monroe, Marshall, Madison, the Randolphs, and the Lees; men whose names will ever linger in the memory, and whose deeds will ever command the admiration and love of their countrymen. The genius of their thought and expression is manifest throughout every branch of our organic law. With other leaders of the day they became the schoolmasters of their time; teaching with pen and voice and endeavoring by every means to make plain the great questions involved in the art of self-government. Their lives and services place posterity under lasting obligations, and the duty rests upon us to do our part, so that the great work which immortalizes their names may be preserved.

"Almost within the shadow of this spot was found the leading center of learning of its day. The man who held letters patent of graduation from the College of William and Mary was indeed a happy one, for no institution ever enjoyed greater prominence, and no alumni was ever more distinguished than that which was a part of the life and history of that great educational institution.

"In the same place was found the Capitol, where Washington served as a member of the House of Burgesses; where came the patriots and statesmen of the rising Commonwealth; where was heard again the impetuous eloquence of Henry denouncing the Stamp Act, and where he flung his famous challenge to the ruling powers, 'If this be treason, make the most of it.' Here the desire for independence received an impetus equally as vigorous as at any other of the great centers of activity of those days.

PENNSYLVANIA DAY.

"Pennsylvania and Virginia with clasped hands traveled the high road of independence together. For many years peace, happiness, and contentment was their portion. But at last they were torn asunder by differences originating with and in the fundamental law.

"Of that later day and generation it is difficult to speak without emotion. Memory goes back to the time when the fertile fields of Virginia, teeming with life and beauty, became in the stress and trial of a great Civil War the battlefield of the Republic. The twin sisters, desolation and disaster, held full sway, and under their direction was witnessed waste and exhaustion, until finally the long-delayed end came—and never did worthier foes agree that henceforth peace was the better portion. To even the cursory student of history I do not need to recite how in that great conflict the valor and courage of the Virginian was displayed in the highest degree. Standing in defense of his own soil, confident in his cause, and idolizing his commanders, no sacrifice for him seemed too great, no march too long, no battle too strenuous. He proved himself worthy of the best blood of the Cavalier from whence he sprang; and he fought his way to the admiration of a world under a leadership typified in the immortal Lee and his great lieutenant, Stonewall Jackson.

"I cannot speak of these incidents without recalling to mind that upon the plains and hills not far distant lie many sons of the Keystone State who are sleeping side by side with those who followed the Stars and Bars. Of their self-sacrifice, of their courage, of their bravery through a long and deadly war, the poet could sing and the orator

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speaking forever of that period. We of Pennsylvania recall with grateful hearts the great, gentle, and masterful Meade, who stood crowned with the laurel of victory upon the Gettysburg hills of his native State. We are alike thankful for that noble son who paid the price of devotion with his life upon that memorable occasion, the brave chivalrous Reynolds. And we shall ever fondly cherish the deeds of that heroic figure, the incarnation of courage, who upon the field of battle was known as "Hancock the superb."

"On other battlefields the story was the same—the flower of manhood from the North and the South pitted against each other in a struggle wherein each displayed undying devotion to the cause he believed to be right. And, we who are living under the blessings then so dearly bought, should unite in consecrating ourselves anew to the services of our common country; for their sacrifices in blood and treasure made us one. Let us live in the spirit of justice to all, relinquishing every thought or desire that is inconsistent with the common good, remembering only the brave who suffered and died on both sides, and recalling with increased devotion the example of those who in that mighty conflict went bravely forth to defeat, or climbed the heights of victory.

"Through the courtesy and hospitality of our friends this day belongs to Pennsylvania—Pennsylvania, the Keystone of the Republic's arch, symbolizing the strength and greatness of the Nation. We are proud of the title; proud of the works and deeds upon which its claims to legitimacy so soundly rest. We are thankful that in the land of the Quaker, of the German, the Scotch-Irish, and

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the Welsh, the seeds of liberty have borne such splendid and lasting fruit; that out of it long since came the rarest spirit of devotion to a cause that appealed to the best within men and a courage that hesitated not to challenge the oppressive authority of the king. We are glad to remember that it was by the united efforts of the men of Pennsylvania, of Virginia, and of the other Colonies, that here upon this continent a nation was born, free and independent, reflecting in its purpose to a degree never before seen the spirit of justice between government and man.

"The history of Pennsylvania is rich in story, in adventure, and is of profound interest to all students of society and of government. It is filled with materials that will ever delight the historian; that will arouse the ardor and courage of her people; that will ever stimulate her to higher and nobler endeavor along the lines cast by the men whose eyes with prophetic vision foresaw the future of a great people and rose equal to the opportunity to make them forever free. The hardships and difficulties, with the danger even of death, that was the legacy of the other Colonies, was also the part of Pennsylvania. Her valleys were fertile and her landscape beautiful, but to capture the fruits of the soil and to wring from the bosom of Mother Earth first a livelihood, then comfort, then a competence, under the circumstances and conditions of the times, subjected every one to the strongest test of courage. In due time, however, changed conditions gave birth to new ideas, and there was distilled that spirit of independence so natural to a country of such illimitable size and so richly endowed with the blessings upon which mankind depends. The very character

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of the people was of an ardent and independent type. They believed in civil and religious liberty. They believed in the largest individual freedom consistent with the good of all. But to be ruled from abroad ever results in criticism, suspicion, and impatience. Almost imperceptibly came the resultant irritation, and upon its heels traveled dissatisfaction, until a strong and growing desire for independence became apparent in Pennsylvania and her sister Colonies.

"The thrilling story of events that led up to the accomplishment of that God-like purpose need not here be recited. Suffice it to say that in the consummation so ardently desired by every free and liberty-loving American, Pennsylvania took and maintained her place in the vanguard. Her people were loyal to the principles of liberty; they gave of their treasures and of their blood. Throughout that painful and exhausting period which marked the divorcement of man from kingcraft she bore herself with the courage that comes with the consciousness of right. We look with undying pride upon her record in that crucial contest; we remember that she was ever the shield and buckler of independence; that in her chief city that great declaration of the rights of man was proclaimed to the world; that the old Liberty Bell swung within her borders when it summoned a people into national life; that undiscouraged by defeat in the field, or by the suffering of Valley Forge, she held fast to her faith and with spirit undaunted marched with her comrades to the goal of freedom.

"Then an era of peace and progress was inaugurated. The soil was cultivated; manufactures which had lain prostrate were revived; the march of internal improvement

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began. It seemed to be the highest desire of all to increase the richness of the State; to develop its resources, and to add in population and material strength to the common glory and power of the country. In this period has been witnessed the construction of roads and canals; the opening of new arteries of trade. The artisan and the captain of finance have borne their burden in peace and comfort and moved forward together in the march of conquest.

"Not always, however, did the ship of State have unruffled waters and friendly breezes. She has been buffeted by wave and gale. But she has ever kept steadily in her course, and whether the times were those of peace or war, her sons have never failed her. Were strong and brave men needed, they were found. Were wisdom the necessary thing, it abounded. No whit less are we indebted to those who quietly wrought strength and wisdom into the fabric of our institutions than to those others who in impressive pageant and amid loud acclaim, on a hundred battlefields, through the Revolution, the conflict of 1812, the war with Mexico, and in days of bitter civil strife, wore the belted blue of Pennsylvania where the stars of victory shone.

"From the beginning Pennsylvania has been served by able men. The names of Morris, Mifflin, Dickinson, Franklin, Cadwalader, Rittenhouse, Wilson, and others equally distinguished decorate her pages. She gave to the Nation the best that was within her. She supported and advanced in every way the conception of government of which the realization is found in the present indissoluble Union. In maintaining it she has never hesitated for an instant and

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has been ready to defend it, at any cost, in legislative hall, at the polls, or when sterner measures became necessary.

"From the very beginning Pennsylvania has been known as an industrial State. We believe she is conceded to be the greatest industrial State of the Union. In fact, considering size and population, it is not too much to say that she is the greatest in the world. Reasons exist for this. The fertility of her soil from the Delaware to the Ohio is of the finest character, and the richness of her mineral resources are unsurpassed, furnishing to a progressive and inventive people the opportunity to make for themselves and their children homes of comfort and of luxury.

"Not boastfully, but as an acknowledgment of our obligation to opportunities which we must not neglect or abuse, we recognize that the material wealth and greatness of the State from whence we come almost surpasses the eloquence of figures. Undeniably we take our position as first in the front rank, with the exception of Great Britain, in the production of iron and steel in all its forms, whose value and wealth passes far into the millions. We hold the first place in the mining of coal, and one-half that is produced in the entire country comes from our mountains and hills. We have transferred the art of making silk from France, and in quality and quantity we are nearly the most formidable factor in the markets of the country. In the manufacture of woolens and textiles we are second in the Nation. In leather, in lumber, in petroleum, in pottery, and, indeed, in many other branches of manufacture, we occupy a most enviable place. In the production of glass, whose manufacture, with that of iron, preceded the War of the Revo-

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lution, we are easily first. In railroad equipment, in cars, in armor plate, and locomotives, we are ahead of all other States, while the splendid vessels built in our yards cover every sea. And when to this impressive testimony of wealth and achievement is added the statement that the chief of all industries of the State is agriculture, surely the greatness of the province of William Penn is splendidly illustrated.

"I express the pardonable opinion that such a condition of affairs is only possible with a progressive and enterprising people. A populace wanting in intellectual capacity, in inventive power, in aggressive force, could never have wrought so well and so magnificently. Not that Pennsylvania lays claim to superiority, much less to perfection. But she does believe in her soul of souls that there flows no redder blood, there beat no more loyal hearts, there are cherished no truer ideals than by these men and women who make up the bone and sinew of the Commonwealth. The men behind the plow, the men behind the pick, in the mills, and in a thousand avenues of industry and commerce, are men of intelligence and honor. They are not blind, nor afraid. They know their rights and their powers, and dare maintain them. Pennsylvania is safe in their hands.

"Regarding with gratitude our open furnaces and towering stacks whose fires and smoke so fitly testify to the genius of brawn and brain, the most skilled and intelligent, and, I believe, the best compensated in the land; recounting with just pride the resources of material wealth with which we are so divinely gifted, we are yet more deeply stirred by the works of a people who represent with undiminished clearness those qualities of race that have brought fame

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and glory to Anglo-Saxon civilization, and which at an early day found a welcome home in the quickening atmosphere of the New World. Their performances in the work of human development, in the fields of education, the corner stone of Colony and Commonwealth; in those of literature, of art, and of science, in fact in every pathway of useful endeavor, form chapters of speaking interest and grateful appreciation. In them is found the traditionary quality of a blood and courage that has ever furnished an impetus to intellectual advancement.

“Fairness to all and a belief in the spirit of unalterable justice characterize the citizens of Pennsylvania. Clothed with the conservatism of a rich and fruitful experience, they rush not hastily to conclusions affecting the public weal, but, taking measure of the time and circumstance, calmly form opinions whose strength is founded in reason and truth. No people have ever manifested a deeper interest in the cause of good government; in the welfare of the country, State and Nation; none are more solicitous of the administration of power, and none demand more intelligent and faithful public service. None are quicker to appreciate ability and honesty among public men, and none are more justly resentful when their confidence is betrayed.

“In the life of a State virtue is not always triumphant. Error creeps in notwithstanding care and vigilance. Pennsylvania is no exception to the rule. The usual and customary trials of government form part of her existence, but to her credit be it said that she is dealing with them in a spirit of absolute justice and to the eminent and com-

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plete satisfaction of her people. The progressive opinions of an age filled with extraordinary life and activity find full consideration at her hands. The attempt to improve our system of government and adapt it to the purposes which develop among progressive people from day to day, have been the subject of the ablest and most advanced thought. The dangers coming with unexpected and criminal developments in the business world subjected Pennsylvania to the same flood of agitation which has been witnessed in other States. State and National measures have been chief subjects of discussion, and the assertion of governmental responsibility in opposition to individual control has been pursued with deepening interest. These important matters have been met in most instances in the fair and broad-minded spirit which is distinctively Pennsylvanian. Public opinion unerringly indicates the desire of the people to see equal and exact justice in all things affecting the interests of the country and the Commonwealth. Our attitude is one of pronounced harmony upon questions of vested rights, of fairness to capital and of ample compensation to labor. We realize that these elements constitute in a large measure the greatness of a State, and that a generous liberty of action should ever be assured to them in order to guarantee the perpetuity of our institutions and the prosperity of our people.

"So far as concerns the questions which have recently involved the whole country, Pennsylvania approaches their solution unterrified by the cry of the demagogue, be he capitalist, socialist, or mere agitator. The manipulation of the stock market neither makes nor unmakes opinion among

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the men who till our soil, roll our steel, and mine our coal. Our seven millions of people are much more susceptible to the invariable laws of supply and demand and fair and equal opportunity. Upon them rests the pillar of our greatness. And surely happier conditions pervading the life of a Commonwealth have not been seen than we have in Pennsylvania.

"In the administration of the government the equitable claim of each element that enters into our composite National life should be considered. It is essential to a continuance of the Republic that the whole mass of the people, irrespective of class or condition, should be represented. Every honest man living in the sweat of his face, or by the fruits of his brain, should be protected to the utmost limits of the law. This country should not be the prey of personal ambition, or the food of selfishness; nor should any part of its machinery ever be used as a weapon for the purpose of gratifying one section at the expense of another. Pennsylvania, proud of her enlightened system of government, reflecting as it does the knowledge that comes from many days; speaking in clear and well-defined terms of rights guaranteed; assuring the protection of property; granting the largest freedom of individual action, and giving to every one civil and religious liberty, moves majestically forward, confident in strength and virtue, with a just and sensitive regard for her sister States, and a greater love and affection for our common country."

Repeated applause greeted the orator throughout his effort, and the demonstration at the close was of the most gratifying kind. The music furnished in the Auditorium

EXERCISES
AT THE
AUDITORIUM EXPOSITION GROUNDS
Beginning at 11:30 a. m.

Music

Call to order by
HON. HENRY F. WALTON, Chairman Executive Committee

Prayer

Introduction of Presiding Officer, GOVERNOR EDWIN S. STUART

Welcome to Exposition by
HON. H. ST. GEORGE TUCKER, President of Exposition

Address of Welcome by
HON. CLAUDE A. SWANSON, Governor of Virginia

Address by
LIEUT. GOVERNOR ROBERT S. MURPHY

Music

and Parade of Troops at 3 p. m.

To be reviewed by
Governor of Pennsylvania Accompanied by Governor of Virginia
PRESIDENT TUCKER, of the Exposition

Reception to HON. EDWIN S. STUART, Governor of Pennsylvania
at the Pennsylvania State Building from 4 to 5 p. m.

Reception at Virginia State Building by
Governor and MRS. SWANSON
To the Governor of Pennsylvania, 9 to 11 p. m.

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during the exercises was a beautiful feature, and the excellent numbers rendered under the masterly direction of Major Frederick Phinney were thoroughly appreciated by the great audience.

The exercises at the Auditorium concluded, the official party was escorted to the Swiss Alps Village as guests of the Exposition Company, where a luncheon was served at one o'clock; at the termination of which all repaired to the reviewing stand to witness the parade and review of the United States troops stationed on the Exposition grounds. Of this military feature of Pennsylvania Day it can be justly said that it excelled similar features of almost every other State Day. The garrison on Lee Parade Grounds included the Twenty-third United States Infantry, under command of Colonel Philip Read; the Twelfth Cavalry and the Third Battery, field artillery. The parade was participated in by Colonel Miner's Regiment of Pennsylvania, and after the parade the troops gave an exhibition of evolutions which was watched with much interest by Governor Stuart, Governor Swanson and the whole party.

From four to five o'clock a reception was given to Governor Stuart in the magnificent building of the Keystone State. This reception proved to the Exposition visitors that Pennsylvania was the most popular participant in the Exposition. A more brilliant assemblage was at no time gathered on the grounds, and every available space was taxed to its utmost to receive those who had come to visit Pennsylvania's home at the Fair and to pay tribute to her citizens. A delightful buffet luncheon was served in the banquet hall, where blue and gold flowers, the colors of

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Pennsylvania, adorned the room, while hundreds of silken flags waved in beauty or were proudly held by the daughters of the Keystone State. The reception ended amid rounds of congratulations and good will.

One of the attractions of the Pennsylvania features which received particular admiration was the medal worn by each of the Commissioners. This badge was a golden keystone, suspended from a ribbon of blue, and was designed by the Executive Officer of the Pennsylvania Commission. It consisted of a bar of gold with the word "Pennsylvania" wrought upon it and from this suspended the symbolic keystone with the State's coat-of-arms beautifully engraved thereon.

In the evening Governor Stuart was honored by a reception in the Virginia Building, tendered by Governor and Mrs. Swanson and was attended by the entire Commission and its guests. After the reception the Pennsylvanians returned by boats to Old Point Comfort and on the following morning the members visited the Exposition individually, forming enjoyable parties to view the work of their own and all the States at the Fair. In the afternoon the band of the Ninth Regiment rendered a concert upon the campus of the State Building, which was enjoyed by visitors from all parts. After a delightful day, spent at will, the guests attended a banquet at Old Point Comfort, followed by a brilliant ball, which ended the festivities of "Pennsylvania Day." On Monday the party returned to Philadelphia by special train.



GENERAL VIEW OF THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE HISTORICAL EXHIBIT, IN FIRE-
PROOF HISTORY BUILDING, JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION, 1907.

PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL EXHIBIT.

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Three old tavern signs were suspended from the ceiling between the columns at the front. On the left hand column were displayed portraits of George Fox and other Quaker pictures. Priestley's burning glass is seen to the left of the column to the left of the center. The Virginia manuscript cases appear in the foreground in the Central Court of the Building.

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In center oil portrait of William Penn in armour with paintings of Governor James Hamilton to left and of Stephen Girard to right. Under Hamilton's portrait is a bronze medallion of Charles Brockden Brown, centering portraits of Bayard Taylor to left and Thomas Buchanan Read to right. Under the Girard portrait are the two portraits of the Morris children, the first portraits painted by Benjamin West. Quaker costumes are seen in the central case.

VIEW OF LEFT END OF THE PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL EXHIBIT, LOOKING THROUGH THE COLUMNS AT THE FRONT OF THE EXHIBIT TO THE CENTRAL COURT AND THE MAIN ENTRANCE OF THE HISTORY BUILDING.	135
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Shows pictures on the columns, the utensils and costumes in central case, the tavern signs at the top, and the manuscript cases of the Virginia Historical Exhibit.

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FLOOR PLAN OF THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE HISTORICAL EXHIBIT IN THE HISTORY BUILDING, AT THE JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION, 1907.	162
By courtesy of Rev. E. P. Miner, of Norfolk, Va.	
VIEW OF THE FIREPROOF HISTORY BUILDING AT THE JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION, 1907.	131

A thoroughly fireproof structure, certified by the Board of Fire-Insurance Underwriters, in dimensions 90 by 300 feet, erected by the Jamestown Exposition Company at a cost of about \$150,000. Historical Exhibits of priceless value made by some twenty of the oldest states, patriotic societies, and other institutions were displayed in the Building and cared for by over twenty custodians, as well as by uniformed guards and secret service men. The Historical Exhibits were the largest and most important ever brought together in this country.

This Department was in charge of J. Taylor Ellyson, of Richmond, Va., Governor of the Division of History, Education and Social Economy of the Exposition, and Lieutenant Governor of the State of Virginia, of Dr. J. A. C. Chandler, of Richmond, Va., Director of the Division and of Albert Cook Myers, of Moylan, Pa., Superintendent of Historical Exhibits.

At the dismantling of the History Building in early December, 1907, the officers of the Department of History and the representatives of the various States and Institutions who were most concerned in making the Historical Exhibits met in the Building and formed the Jamestown Exposition Historical Association. The object of the organization is to hold meetings at intervals to renew the friendships so pleasantly formed in connection with the work of the Historical Exhibits and to further the cause of early American History, especially in its illustrative aspects as represented in the Historical Exhibits of the Jamestown Exposition. The following officers were elected: President, Albert Cook Myers, of Moylan, Pa.; Vice-Presidents, Hon. J. Taylor Ellyson, Lieutenant Governor, of the State of Virginia, Mrs. Barrett Wendell, of Boston, Mass., Mrs. C. Albert Hill, of Charleston, S. C., Mrs. Lindsay Patterson, of Winston-Salem, N. C.; Secretary, Francis B. Lee, of Trenton, N. J.; Treasurer, Prof. William C. Mills, of Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio; Bibliographer (by appointment), Miss Mary Hilliard Hinton, of "Midway Plantation," Raleigh, N. C.

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INTERIOR VIEW OF THE FIREPROOF HISTORY BUILD- ING AT THE JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION, 1907, FROM THE NORTH OR MAIN ENTRANCE.

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Shows Entrance Court containing the original astrolabe, (the predecessor of the mariner's compass,) made in 1569, and used by Sir Francis Drake in circumnavigating the Globe, (Lent by the Royal Greenwich Hospital, to which it was presented by King William IV. in 1833); a large collection of oil portraits, especially brought from England for the History Exhibit, of members of the Virginia Company; cases of Washington relics, including Martha Washington's diamonds, earrings, bracelets, lockets, laces, dresses, and the like, and General Washington's silver campcups, etc., and in an adjoining alcove his tent carried through the Revolutionary War, his great iron treasure chest, his tables, and chairs, originally from Mt. Vernon; the silver mace given by King George II to Virginia and used in the House of Burgesses; on the central table three cups, one of gold presented by King Edward VII. and two of silver presented by President Roosevelt and Sir Thomas Lipton, prizes for the Jamestown Yacht races.

To the right were the sections devoted to the Exhibits of the Colonial Dames and Daughters of the American Revolution, containing a great collection of early silver, jewels, needlework, costumes, oil portraits, miniatures, manuscripts and other relics. The silver crown presented to the Queen of the Pamunkey Indians of Virginia by King Charles II. who styles himself "King of England, Scotland, France, Ireland and Virginia," the large silver mace presented to the town of Norfolk, Va., in 1753, by Governor Dinwiddie, and a miniature of Archibald Bullock, first Governor of Georgia, with two silver cups of the Bullock family, lent by President and Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, were of special interest in the Colonial Dame Exhibit.

To the left was the Massachusetts section including a fine collection of silver, some pieces by Paul Revere, father and son, silversmiths of Boston, a case of miniatures, a case of costumes on forms, laces, embroideries, imprints and manuscripts

In the adjoining section was a South Carolina Exhibit, a choice collection of oil portraits, miniatures, manuscripts, costumes and the like, including the gold brocade gown worn by Mrs. Eliza Lucas Pinckney, at the Court of St. James, the silk having been

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produced on her own plantation in South Carolina. This exhibit was made with most self-sacrificing devotion and public spirit by one lady, Mrs. C. Albert Hill, of the Charleston Alstons, all at her own expense.

Next came the Exhibit of the Episcopal Church, the only special church exhibit in the Building, including oil portraits, the earliest vestry books and parish registers of Virginia and Maryland, and many pieces of the oldest communion silver, such as the service for the Church of Smith's Hundred, later St. Johns, Hampton, Va., with the original inscription, dated 1619, the service from Yorktown, dated 1649, the service for Lancaster, Va., dated 1669, etc.

Beyond the Entrance Court between the separating columns can be seen the great Central Court and the manuscript cases of the Virginia Exhibit with the fronting columns and pictures of the Pennsylvania Exhibit to the left.

INTERIOR VIEW OF THE FIREPROOF HISTORY BUILDING AT THE JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION, 1907, FROM THE SOUTH END. 160

In the foreground the Ohio Archaeological Exhibit showing models of mounds, and many stone and metal implements, utensils, and the like, taken from the mounds. In the rear to the left of Ohio was the Georgia Exhibit of portraits, silver, manuscripts and other relics.

Beyond the Ohio Exhibit can be seen the manuscript cases of the Virginia Exhibit, containing a very large collection of the most important original manuscripts in the State Library and the Virginia Historical Society at Richmond. This Exhibit also included a valuable set of special settlement maps of Virginia 1607-1750, compiled by President Lyon G. Tyler, of William and Mary College, assisted by Dr. J. A. C. Chandler and Albert Cook Myers and drafted by John B. Torbert, of Washington, D. C., a large number of oil portraits of the earliest governors and statesmen, the Virginia Presidents, the original Colonial portraits of the Jacquelins and Amblers of Jamestown, Va., etc.

To the right appears the New York Exhibit with valuable Indian relics, oil portraits, utensils, implements, manuscripts, Washington relics, etc.; next in line the West Virginia Exhibit, with many old utensils, implements, manuscripts, etc.; then very dimly the Pennsylvania Exhibit.

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To the left can be seen the North Carolina Exhibit, including a set of reproductions of the John White drawings of Indian life on Roanoke Island, in 1585, from the British Museum, oil portraits, silver, manuscripts, and the like, and an especially valuable collection lent by the Wachovia Historical Society, consisting of large manuscript wall maps in colors, skilfully drafted, of the Moravian settlements of North Carolina before the Revolution and a remarkably full exhibit of early household and industrial implements and utensils from old Moravian families. This Moravian collection was an interesting supplement to the Moravian articles in the Pennsylvania Exhibit. Next to North Carolina came the New Jersey Exhibit showing special historical maps, guns, manuscripts, etc. Then followed the Vermont Exhibit, in the center of which was the original first printing press used north of Mexico, brought from England to Cambridge, Mass., in 1638, and used by Stephen Daye. The Rhode Island Exhibit, which was next in line and opposite to Pennsylvania, consisted for the most part of photographic reproductions of historical manuscripts in the British and Rhode Island Archives, with some choice original letters, deeds, imprints, and other relics of Roger Williams, his contemporaries, and other leaders of Colonial and Revolutionary Rhode Island

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Dated July 8, 1654, conveying to the Swedes Land from Fort Christina up the River to Tennakonck, signed with their tribal marks by the Indian Chiefs Peminaca and Ahopameck and by Governor John Rising and Gregorius Van Dyck. In the Swedish Royal Archives.

Photograph through the courtesy of Dr. Amandus Johnson, of the University of Pennsylvania.

TITLE PAGE OF LINDESTRÖM'S MANUSCRIPT "GEOGRAPHIA AMERICAÆ," ABOUT 1655, FROM THE ROYAL ARCHIVES OF SWEDEN. 168

Photograph through the courtesy of Dr. Amandus Johnson, of the University of Pennsylvania.

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Lent by Mrs. Charles Roberts, of Haverford Pa.

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Lent by Mrs. Charles Roberts of Haverford, Pa.

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Caleb Pusey was one of the most prominent of the first Quaker settlers of Pennsylvania, serving as Provincial Councillor, Assemblyman, Sheriff of Chester County, and Justice of the Provincial Supreme Court. Born in 1655, a son of William Bartholomew, *alias* Pusey, of Uplamborn, in the Parish of Chipping Lamborn, Berkshire, England, he settled in London. By trade he was a lastmaker. He was brought up a Baptist, but as a young man joined the Quakers. He was married by Quaker meeting in London, in 1681, to Ann Worley, *née* Stone, a widow with two children. In 1682, he preceded Penn to Pennsylvania locating with his family at Chester. Here as a member with Penn and others of a joint stock milling company he conducted the Chester mills, the parts of which were brought from England

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with Penn in the ship *WELCOME*. The house which Pusey built in 1683 and occupied is still standing on the Crozer estate at Upland, Chester. It is the oldest house in Pennsylvania. About 1717 he removed from Chester to the then frontier of the Province to reside with a son-in-law in Marlborough (now East Marlborough) Township, Chester County, where he died 12 Mo. 25, 1726-7.

He wrote several tracts against Keith the apostate Quaker and made a collection of manuscripts for a history of Pennsylvania which became the basis of the later printed histories of the Province. He had several daughters but no sons. In his will, dated 1 mo. 11, 1726, he bequeaths "to my cousin (nephew) Caleb Pusey, my Largest dictionary." "To a book called ye dixerary—00=15 [shillings]=00" is the reference to this book in the appraisement, dated 1 mo. 13, 1726-7. In the inventory of the nephew, Caleb Pusey, Jr., dated 5 mo. 20, 1756, the book appears as "a large Dutionary". The Dictionary has descended to Miss Lydia C. Skelton, of Kennett Square, Pa.

CALEB PUSEY'S BOOK PLATE, 1724. 175

This the only known copy of Pusey's book-plate, pasted on the inside of the front lid of his Latin Lexicon, reads: "Caleb Pusey, Philadelphia, April 28, 1724," with a border of ornamental scroll work. The autograph of Caleb Pusey, Jr., is seen in the cut.

WILLIAM PENN PARCHMENT DEED, 1703. 179

William Penn by indenture, dated October 12, 1703, and signed by his deputies, Edward Shippen, Griffith Owen, Thomas Story and James Logan, with wax seal bearing Penn arms (broken,) conveyed 240 acres of land in Edgmont Township, Chester County to John Bowne, Jr., of Long Island.

WILLIAM PENN PARCHMENT DEED, 1703. 180

William Penn by indenture, dated January 1, 1713, signed by his deputies, Richard Hill, Isaac Norris and James Logan, conveyed 150 acres of land in Willistown Township, Chester County, Penna., to Francis Yarnall, yeoman, of said County. A wax seal bearing the Penn arms is attached to the document by a cord.

PENNSYLVANIA AT JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION.

VIEW OF LEFT HALF OF THE PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL EXHIBIT. 133

Shows left end wall with portraits of the Swedish monarchs, King Gustavus Adolphus and his daughter, Queen Christina, and their prime minister, Oxenstierna; the case of photographs of manuscripts from the Royal Archives in Sweden; the historical settlement maps of Pennsylvania for 1660 and 1690; engraving of the Family of Benjamin West; case of Old Chester County collections, etc.

VIEW OF LEFT REAR WALL OF PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL EXHIBIT. 184

Shows frieze of early agricultural implements and tools at the top of the wall; then row of oil portraits of Sir William Keith, Patrick Gordon, early Governors of the Province, William Peters, William Moore and Thomas Wharton; row beneath, oil portraits of Lucretia Mott, William and Phebe Wright and Daniel and Hannah Gibbons; next row original Thomas Holme map of Pennsylvania, c. 1689; settlement map of Pennsylvania 1715; Old Philadelphia case.

FIRST PAGE OF ORIGINAL MANUSCRIPT OF WILLIAM BRADFORD'S PROPOSAL TO PRINT THE BIBLE, MADE TO THE QUAKER MEETING, FIRST MONTH 3RD, 1687-8. 190

William Bradford (1663-1752), Quaker, the first printer of the Middle Colonies, was a native of Leicestershire, England; married a daughter of Andrew Sowle, the printer of Shoreditch, London; came to Philadelphia in 1685, then at the age of twenty-two, bringing with him a printing-press and type. He brought also letters of introduction from George Fox and was expected to be the printer of the Colony. In 1685, he printed an almanac for the year 1686, entitled *Kalendarium Pennsylvaniense*, the first printed pamphlet in the middle colonies. His proposal to print the Bible was not accepted, but he printed other works, including pamphlets in favor of George Keith. This brought him into conflict with the authorities who tried him for libel, but the jury disagreeing the trial failed. In his trial the modern doctrine of the liberty of the Press was established. Soon after,

PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL EXHIBIT.

in 1693, Bradford removed to New York, becoming the Crown printer of that City. He is buried in the graveyard of Trinity Church. (Ms. owned by Haverford College.)

SECOND PAGE OF ORIGINAL MANUSCRIPT OF WILLIAM
BRADFORD'S PROPOSAL TO PRINT THE BIBLE,
MADE TO THE QUAKER MEETING, FIRST MONTH
3RD, 1687-8. 191

OIL PORTRAIT OF LUCRETIA MOTT, QUAKER MINISTER,
ANTI-SLAVERY LEADER. 186

Painted by William H. Furness, Jr. son of Dr. William H. Furness, Unitarian minister and anti-slavery leader, and brother of Dr. Horace Howard Furness, the Shakesperian scholar, of Wallingford, Pa.

Owned by Swarthmore College, having been given by the father of the artist, who wrote the following letter of presentation to Mr. Isaac H. Clothier, of the Board of Managers.:

1426 Pine Street.

Dec. 15th, 1892.

MY DEAR MR. CLOTHIER,

I wish the portrait of Lucretia Mott, to go to Swarthmore before the generation that knew her have all passed away & none are left to testify to the fidelity of the likeness. It was painted by my son William Henry, who had his studio here for a while in my house. I used to be present when Lucretia had her sittings, & we had pleasant talks together. The book that she is represented as having open in her lap is a Vol. of Blanco White's Life & Letters, from which she read favorite passages of hers.

May I trouble you to send for it and to see that it goes safely to Swarthmore.

Cordially yrs,

W. H. FURNESS.

BYBERRY QUAKER MEETING HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA
COUNTY, BUILT 1808. 192

Quaker meetings were held here in 1683 in the houses of members. The first meeting house was erected in 1714. This was enlarged in 1753. In 1808 the present house was built.

PENNSYLVANIA AT JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION.

VIEW OF EXHIBITS OF THE SITE AND RELIC SOCIETY OF GERMANTOWN. 194

Photographed in dismantling the Exhibit. Shows the Sauer Bible of 1743, the first Bible printed in a European language in America, early almanacs, wooden drug box from the shop of Christopher Sauer, Quaker bonnet with silk cover used in wet weather, etc.

A "HIMMELSBRIEF" OR LETTER FROM HEAVEN, 1783. 198

A German broadside with ornamental border in colors, used as a charm or token among superstitious Pennsylvania Germans to ward off evil. The letter purports to have been written by God Himself with golden letters and carried to earth by an angel in the City of Magdeburg, in Germany, in the year 1783. It is an admonition to sinful man to repent and keep the Sabbath. "He who works on Sunday shall be cursed." The bearer of the letter will be preserved from hell, disease and disaster. "Whoever has the Letter in his house shall not be struck by lightning." There were many versions of the Himmelsbrief, but this one the Magdeburg version is most commonly found in Pennsylvania. It was hawked about and sold especially among ignorant and credulous Germans of the country districts and hung upon the walls of farm houses. Lent by the York County Historical Society.

ILLUMINATED PENNSYLVANIA GERMAN MANUSCRIPT (VORSCHRIFT), ATTRIBUTED TO CHRISTOPHER DOCK, THE SCHOOL-MASTER OF THE SKIPPACK, 1769 196

This was a set copy said to have been made by Dock for one of his pupils evidently for Huppert Cassel, ancestor of the late Abram H. Cassell, of Harleysville, Pa. The date 1769 appears at the bottom: Lent by Ex-Gov. Samuel W. Pennypacker.

PENNSYLVANIA GERMAN BAPTISMAL CERTIFICATE (TAUFSCHHEIN,) 1794. 201

Photographed by Prof. Charles F. Himes, of Carlisle, Pa. Certifies that Abraham, son of Frederick Embig, by his wife Margaretha, was born December, in the Town of Lebanon, Dauphin County, Pa. Blank form printed at Lebanon, by J. Stover.

PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL EXHIBIT.

PAGES FROM A PENNSYLVANIA GERMAN FAMILY REGISTER. 204

Photographed by Prof. Charles F. Himes, of Carlisle, Pa.
Translation: 1789 December 21, a little daughter was born to me into this world Monday evening, between 11 & 12 o'clock. Her name is Susana.

1792, July 15 day, Sunday morning between 11 and 12 o'clock in the forenoon a little daughter was born to me into this world. Her name is Catharina.

1795, April 7, a little son was born to me into this world, Tuesday, the 7th day between 12 and 1 o'clock of the night. His name is Johannes.

1797, June 8th, a little son was born to me into this world Thursday morning between 6 & 7 o'clock. His name is Michael. (C.F.H.)

PAGES FROM A PENNSYLVANIA GERMAN FAMILY REGISTER. 205

Photograph by Prof. Charles F. Himes, of Carlisle, Pa.
Translation: 1796, February 9th, my sister-in-law Anna maria Eichelbergerin departed from this world.

1797, December—My father departed from this world.

1799, September 17—My brother Carl departed from this world at 12 o'clock day.

1806 (In English), February Monday 3d before day my first wife Susanna between 3 & 4 o'clock she Deperded hir live & she was Buried Wednesday the 5 in the forenoon at 10 o'clock.

PORTRAIT OF ROBERT MORRIS, AGED THREE. THIS AND THE PORTRAIT OF HIS SISTER JANE, AGED FIVE, WERE THE FIRST OIL PORTRAITS PAINTED BY BENJAMIN WEST (1738-1820,) THE PENNSYLVANIA PRESIDENT OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF THE FINE ARTS, WHEN A BOY, ABOUT 1753. . . . 208

The parents of these two children were John and Elizabeth (Taylor) Morris, of Marple Township, Chester, now Delaware County, Pa., who were neighbors of West's father John West, an innkeeper of what is now Newtown Square. The portraits

PENNSYLVANIA AT JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION.

have descended in the family of a sister of the children and are now owned by Mrs. Charles W. Roberts, of "Allerton," near West Chester, Pa.

PORTRAIT OF JANE MORRIS, AGED FIVE. THIS AND
 THE PORTRAIT OF HER BROTHER ROBERT WERE
 THE FIRST OIL PORTRAITS PAINTED BY BENJAMIN
 WEST, WHEN A BOY, ABOUT 1753. 209

SIGN BOARD OF THE RISING SUN TAVERN OR WM.
 WAGENSELLER'S INN, ON CONESTOGA ROAD,
 CHESTER COUNTY, 1816. 214

Painted by Woodside, Philadelphia. Lent by the Chester County Historical Society.

SIGN BOARD OF THE BLACK HORSE TAVERN, EAST
 BRADFORD TOWNSHIP, CHESTER COUNTY. 215

Lent by the Chester County Historical Society.

DATE STONE OF JOHN HOOPES' INN, CALLED THE
 TURK'S HEAD, WEST CHESTER, PA., 1769. 216

Lent by the Chester County Historical Society.

PETITION FOR LICENSE FOR A TAVERN NEAR PEQUEA
 CREEK, CHESTER NOW LANCASTER COUNTY, 1716. 218

The petition is on behalf of Albert Hendricks and is signed by Samuel Taylor, Francis Worley, John Powell, John Farrer, Tobias Hamspoker, John Joans, Henrich Müller, William Sharrel, David Jones, Casper Loghoman, Hugh Lowe, Abraham burckolter, adam Sharwell, Heanerey Greyck, Rees Tannah, William Midlton, George Emrey, George midilton, Soll Bian, John Rutar, Ouan macatney. Manuscript owned by Mr. Gilbert Cope, West Chester, Pa.

FIRST PAGE OF ORIGINAL CONESTOGA TAX LIST, CHES-
 TER, NOW LANCASTER COUNTY, PA., 1718. 220

This is the first tax list for this region. It includes the names of the earliest settlers on the then frontier of Pennsylvania as follows: "ENGLISH INHABITANTS:" Francis Worley, John

PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL EXHIBIT.

Cartledge, James Hendricks, James Letort, James Patterson, William Sherrel John Hendricks, Collum Macquair, Thomas Baldwin, Thomas Gale, Alexander Bouse, John Mcdaniel, Richard Carter, John Linvill, Robert Wilkins, John farrer, John Grist, William Hughes, Peter Basillian, John Comb, Joseph Roe, Andrew Mason, Joseph Hickman, Daniel Cookson, Thomas Clark, William Clark, Stephen Atkinson, Morgan Jones, Edmund Cartledge,—Collector. FFREEMEN: John Harris, David Preece, Robert Middleton, Richard Grice, Nathaniel Christopher, Thomas Perrin, Samuel Birchfield, William Ludford, Thomas Wilkin, James Davis, Evan Evans, Thomas Jones;

"DUTCH INHABITANTS:" Martin Kundig, Martin Milin, Christian Heer, John Heer, Wendall Bowman, Jacob Miller, John Miller, Joseph Steman, Daniel Harmer, John Funk, Henry Carpenture, Henry Hayne, Christopher franciscus, Peter Bellar, Benedictus Venrick, Daniel fierre, John fierre, Phillip fierre, Isaac Lefevre, Richard Davis, Thomas falkner, John Milen, Hans Haure, John Taylor, Martyn Berr, Imanuel Heer, Henry Kundic & Son, Jacob Moyer Hans Stiff, Hans Keague, Jacob Griter, Jacob Highstetter, John Widwer, Andrew Koffman, Isaac Koffman, John Broakpather Junr, John Broakpather, Jacob Broakpather, Peter Swaor, Abraham Heer, Melchior Arisman, Christian Hearse & Son, John Toup, Henry Berr, Michael Bowman.

SECOND PAGE OF ORIGINAL CONESTOGA TAX LIST, CHESTER, NOW LANCASTER COUNTY, PA., 1718 . 221

Hanse Bugholder, Hance Neicomer, Melchior Prenaman, George Kendrick, John Natts Junr, Michael Shank Junr, John Natts Senr, Henry fiunk, Benjamin Witmer, Jacob Lundus, Hance Henry Neff, Michael Miller, felix Londus, Jacob Kundrick Junr, John frame, Charley Christopher, Woolrick Howry, Stoffal Prenaman, Jacob Hovber, Christian Stone, Isaac firederick & Son, Jacob Kundrick, Jacob Lundus Junr, Martyn Boyer, Hance Boyer, John Boman, Benedictus Brachbill, Christian Shank, Michael Shank Senr, John Shank, Rudey Moyer, Hance Brand, Hans Graff Junr, Hans Graff Senr, Peter Yorte, Torey Ebeyes, Hans Currick Moyer, Christian Shans, Hans Weaver, Woolrich Hource, Peter Laman; NONRESIDENT LANDS UPON THE RIVER PEQUEA James Logan, 1000 a, Rebecca Shaw, 300 a, Elizabeth Pace, 250 a, Thomas Story, 1768 a, Abraham Dubois

PENNSYLVANIA AT JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION.

1000 a, Herman Rittman 1100 a, Amos Strettle 3380 a, Richard Robinson 1000 a, William Bradford, 125, Coll. John French 500 a, Jeremiah Langhorne 350 a, John Bundile, 500 a, Coll. John Evans, 1000 a.

Original manuscript in the collection of Mr. Gilbert Cope, of West Chester, Pa.

PORTRAIT OF HANS HERR, SWISS MENNONITE SET-
 TLER, IN PRESENT LANCASTER COUNTY, IN 1710
 (Alleged). 281

Owned by the Lancaster Public Library

ORIGINAL BOND FOR £100 GIVEN BY JAMES PATERSON,
 INDIAN TRADER, OF CONESTOGA, NOW LANCASTER
 COUNTY, PA., AND EZEKIEL HARLAN, YEOMAN,
 OF CHESTER COUNTY, PA., 1722. 224

Owned by Mr. Gilbert Cope, West Chester, Pa.

ORIGINAL RECOMMENDATION OF JONAS DAVENPORT,
 INDIAN TRADER, SIGNED BY THE INHABITANTS OF
 DONEGAL, CHESTER NOW LANCASTER COUNTY,
 1724-5. 225

Signers for the most part "Scotch-Irish:" Ja: Mitchell, John
 allison, Patt: Campbell, George hutchison, Ephraim Moore,
 William Bryan, William hay, William Bawchanan, James allison,
 John Hurr, James Couk, martin meilin, John Jones, David Rob-
 eson, Robert Evin, Ritchard Allison, James Brownlee, Robert
 midellton, William allison, David McClur, Richard McClure,
 Michael Ker, James kyll, hugh mckeen, Joseph Cochran, Andrew
 Galbreath, Randell Chambers, Hugh Moore, Alex mcken, Wm.
 Ebin, James Smith, Gabrall macnot, James Doack, John Doack,
 Alexander hechion, John Roberts, William willken.

Owned by Mr. Gilbert Cope, West Chester, Pa.

ORIGINAL BOND FOR £100 FOR THOMAS PERRIN, OF
 CONESTOGA, INDIAN TRADER, AND JOHN HEN-
 DRICKS AND JOHN ROBERTS, 1724. 228

Owned by Mr. Gilbert Cope, of West Chester, Pa.

PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL EXHIBIT.

ORIGINAL PETITION OF EDWARD DOUGHERTY FOR TAVERN LICENSE, AT CONESTOGA, 1728. 229

He "being Settled in a Convenient place for keeping a House of Entertainment for Travelers who pass to and from Conestoga it being about half way betwixt John Minchals and John Postleworth" Signed by Jno. Wright, Sa: Blunston, Ed. Smout, St: Atkinson, James hendrik, Wm. Weldon.

Owned by Mr. Gilbert Cope, of West Chester, Pa.

HISTORICAL OBJECTS FROM THE EPHRATA CLOISTERS, LANCASTER COUNTY, PA. 230

A copy of the "Martyrs Mirror" or History of the Martyrs, a German folio book of about 1500 pages, printed in 1748, at the Cloisters; a pewter Communion basin and tankard; a wooden Communion cup and plates; and a wooden head rest, all from the Ephrata Cloisters, founded about 1735, by a group of German Seventh Day Baptists under the leadership of Conrad Beissel.

THE EXHIBITS OF THE YORK COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY, WHEN DISMANTLING THE EXHIBIT. 232

A variety of old implements, utensils, tools, etc., including dinner horns, wool wheel, flax reel, Dutch scythe with horn cup containing whetstone and with hammer and "Dengelstock," saws, warming pan, snuff-boxes, lard lamps, sun dial, pewter plates, "Taufscheine," old views, etc.

ORIGINAL ILLUMINATED PARCHMENT CERTIFICATE OF APPRENTICESHIP FOR ALBERT OTTO STEEG, IS- SUED AND SIGNED JULY 20, 1751, AT LAUBACH, GERMANY, BY JOHANN GEORG WEIDERT, COURT GARDENER TO CHRISTIAN AUGUST, COUNT OF COLMS AND TECKLENBURG, ETC., GERMANY. BROUGHT OVER TO PENNSYLVANIA BY STEEG, WHO SETTLED AT LANCASTER 199

Lent by the Lancaster County Historical Society.

ORIGINAL SAMUEL BLUNSTON LAND LICENSE, WEST SIDE OF SUSQUEHANNA RIVER, 1736. 234

The earliest form of title paper to lands in Pennsylvania, West of the Susquehanna, before the complete extinction of the Indian

PENNSYLVANIA AT JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION.

title. It was issued for the Penn Proprietaries principally on account of the boundary troubles with Maryland and the "Cresap War." This license was issued January 3, 1736-7 to Andrew Ralston for 200 acres of land several miles west of Carlisle, at the Great Spring on a branch of Conedoquinet Creek, in Cumberland County, adjacent to lands of Randall Chambers and son James.

Owned by a descendant Mr. J. W. Ralston, of Carlisle, Pa.
(Photographed by Prof. Charles F. Himes, of Carlisle,)

ILLUMINATED PENNSYLVANIA GERMAN BAPTISMAL CERTIFICATE OR "TAUFSCHHEIN," YORK, PA., 1767. 200

Elizabeth Spengler, daughter of Caspar Spengler and his wife Margaret, was born November 19, 1767, in the sign of the Scorpion and was baptized December 20th, by Pastor Oderbein. Balthasar Spengler and his wife Christina were born in York, Pa.

Lent by the York County Historical Society.

OIL PORTRAIT OF PETRUS BOEHLER, (1712-1795) MORAVIAN BISHOP, OF BETHLEHEM, PA. 238

Bishop Boehler led out the Moravian congregations from Germany to Georgia in 1735 and to Pennsylvania in 1740.

Lent by the Moravian Archives, Bethlehem, Pa.

OIL PORTRAIT OF ANNA MARIA LAWATSCH (1712-1760,) PROMINENT MORAVIAN ELDERESS, OF BETHLE- HEM, PA. 239

Lent by the Moravian Archives, Bethlehem, Pa.

VIEW OF RIGHT REAR WALL OF PENNSYLVANIA HIS- TORICAL EXHIBIT. 241

A frieze of household utensils at the top; below, from left, row of oil portraits, Thomas McKean, George Bryan, Frederick August Huhlenberg, Baron Steuben; then from left, row of oil portraits, Hans Herr, Henry Helchior Muhlenberg, Petrus Boeh-

PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL EXHIBIT.

ler, George Neisser, Anna Nitschmann, Anna Maria Lawatsch, followed by portrait of David Zeisberger and Haidt's painting: "The First Fruits of the Moravian Missionaries;" first Moravian bell used in America; show case, left half, Lancaster County collections, right half, Schwenkfelder manuscripts.

ENGRAVED VIEW OF THE MORAVIAN TOWN BETHLEHEM, PA., 1757. 242

Drawn by N. Garrison, engraved by J. Noual, and published November 24, 1757. Lent by the Moravian Archives, Bethlehem, Pa.

ORIGINAL MAP OR DRAFT OF THE MORAVIAN SETTLEMENT OF BETHLEHEM, PA., WITH INSET VIEW OF THE TOWN IN COLOR, 1755. 246

"Bethlehem Tract with all the adjacent Land, 1755." Size c. 28 by 35 inches. Lent by the Moravian Historical Society, Nazareth, Pa.

VIEW OF THE MORAVIAN TOWN OF BETHLEHEM, PA., WITH AN ORNAMENTAL BORDER IN COLORS, 1755. 247

A detail or inset from the manuscript Draft of the "Bethlehem Tract," 1755, lent by the Moravian Historical Society, Nazareth, Pa.

ORIGINAL MAP OR DRAFT OF THE MORAVIAN SETTLEMENT OF NAZARETH, PA., WITH VIEWS OF THE CHIEF BUILDINGS, IN COLOR, 1757. 244

"Nazareth mit seinem Gefilde." Size 24 by 28½ inches. Lent by the Moravian Historical Society at Nazareth.

OLD MORAVIAN COMMUNION CLOTH, FOUND IN THE SISTERS' HOUSE AT LITITZ, LANCASTER COUNTY, PA. 253

Inscription in red silk embroidery on white. Lent by the Moravian Historical Society at Nazareth, Pa.

PENNSYLVANIA AT JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION.

VIEW OF THE RIGHT END OF THE PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL EXHIBIT. 255

Shows original scriptural paintings of the Moravian artist John Valentine Haidt (1700-1780); an oil portrait of Ex-Governor Samuel W. Pennypacker, by Beck; Moravian views and engraved portraits of early leaders of the Church; a view of the end of case containing the illuminated Schwenkfelder manuscripts, lower left hand corner of cut; view of the case containing the earliest and most important original manuscripts relating to the Moravians of Pennsylvania, including those of John Heckewelder, David Zeisberger, John Ettwein, maps, diaries, etc., and the earliest Moravian imprints; and old Moravian copy-press resting on case.

ORNAMENTAL EARTHENWARE VEGETABLE DISH, C. 1796, LENT BY EX-GOVERNOR SAMUEL W. PENNYPACKER. 263

Made about 1796 by the Pennsylvania German potter John Leidig, of near Soudenton, Franconia Township, Montgomery County, Pa. Size, 14 inches in diameter and 2½ inches deep.

INSCRIPTION:

"lieber will ich ledig leben
als der frau die hosen geben
borgen das machd sorgen"

TRANSLATION:

Rather single through life faring
Than have wife the breeches wearing;
Borrowing that makes sorrowing.

The word "Vohgel" (bird) is inscribed above the sketch in color of a bird and flowers.

VIEW OF EXHIBITS OF THE MORAVIAN HISTORICAL SOCIETY, NAZARETH, PENNA. 251

Photographed in dismantling Exhibit. Shows old upright harpsichord, mounted remains of lock, latch, etc. of the Crown Inn 1743, of Bethlehem, old wooden shoulder yoke with wooden hooks attached by heavy cord, inscribed "VORS KNAEBGEN HAUS IN BETHLEHEM" (For the Boys House in Bethlehem), Communion

PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL EXHIBIT.

cloth from the Single Sisters' House at Nazareth (Lamb in center and border in white on red background," violin made in 1759, at Bethlehem, by Johann Antes, "Kleppel" for making cord tape in Sisters' House, at Bethlehem, decorated pewter tankard inscribed "F. B." (Franz, son of Bishop Petrus Boehler), church bell with wooden axle said to be the first bell used by the Moravians in American, before 1745, folding music rack, flint, steel, tinder and tinder box for fire making, jaggig iron for marking pies and cakes made from a medal cast in memory of Count Zinzendorf who died 1760, large wooden clothes pin from Moravian Sisters' House, case of white caps worn by Moravian women, coffee mill, wooden hand loom for weaving ribbon, wooden soled shoes, wool cards, old axe, old Nazareth leather fire bucket, etc.

VIEW OF EXHIBITS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY OF THE COLONIAL DAMES OF AMERICA, FROM "STENTON." 259

Photographed in dismantling the Exhibit. Shows portrait of Mrs. Deborah Logan, of "Stenton," her Quaker bonnet, other old bonnets, band box, Bible box, inscribed "B. S. 1764," William Logan parchment bound account book, 1740-1760, coffee roaster, pewter dish, waffle iron, iron toaster, gridiron, cleaver, heddle loom, blunderbuses, Logan trunk, etc.

VIEW OF EXHIBITS OF DAVID N. FELL, JR., ESQ., OF HOLICONG, BUCKS COUNTY, PA. 265

Photographed in dismantling the Exhibit. Shows great chest dated 1773, owned by the Doans, a notorious robber family of early Bucks County, early decorated pottery, rawhide traces, long wooden bake oven shovel, waffle iron, cowbells, log chains, pewter ware, decorated tinware, ladles, dippers, candle moulds, glass bottles, etc.

VIEW OF SOME EXHIBITS OF THE HAMILTON LIBRARY ASSOCIATION, CARLISLE. PA. 267

Photographed in dismantling the Exhibit. Shows earthenware churn inscribed "F. W. 1802," straw beehive, pewter platter, spoon moulds, bullet moulds, lard lamp, sperm oil lamp and wooden paddle.

PENNSYLVANIA AT JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION.

IRON STOVE PLATE, DATED 1749, LENT BY THE MORAVIAN HISTORICAL SOCIETY, NAZARETH, PA. . . . 269

IRON STOVE PLATE OF ABOUT 1760, LENT BY THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA. . . . 272

INSCRIPTION:

DEN CRANE TIR GESTELT ER HEBT WOL AUS DEM SATEL GAR
MANCHEN BRAFEN HELT.

TRANSLATION: (M. D. L.)

The grenadier confronted, he thrusts from his saddle, full many
a brave hero.

OIL PORTRAIT OF WILLIAM WRIGHT (1788-1865),
QUAKER AND STATION-KEEPER ON THE "UNDERGROUND RAILROAD" NEAR YORK SPRINGS
ADAMS COUNTY, PA. 275

He and his wife and children assisted many hundreds of slaves
to escape *via* the "Underground Railroad" to the North. He
was a son of John and Ann (Griffith) Wright. Children: Gen-
eral William Wierman Wright (1824-1882), Mrs. Rachel W. Day,
Mrs. Hannah Mifflin, and Mrs. Annie Phillips.

Lent by his kinswoman Mrs. Marianna Gibbons Brubaker, of
Bird-in-Hand, Lancaster County, Pa.

OIL PORTRAIT OF PHEBE (WIERMAN) WRIGHT (1790-
1873), WIFE OF WILLIAM WRIGHT, OF ADAMS
COUNTY, PA. 274

She was a daughter of William and Hannah (Griest) Wier-
man, of Adams County, and a sister of Mrs. Daniel Gibbons, of
Lancaster County, and of Joel Wierman, who married Lydia S.
Lundy, sister of Benjamin Lundy, the anti-slavery leader.

Lent by her kinswoman, Mrs. Marianna Gibbons Brubaker, of
Bird-in-Hand, Lancaster County, Pa.

PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL EXHIBIT.

OIL PORTRAIT OF DANIEL GIBBONS (1775-1853), QUAKER AND STATION-KEEPER ON THE "UNDERGROUND RAILROAD," OF BIRD-IN-HAND, LANCASTER COUNTY, PA. 278

Painted by J. E. Warfel, 1852. Lent by his granddaughter Mrs. Marianna Gibbons Brubaker, of Bird-in-Hand. He was a son of James and Deborah (Hoopes) Gibbons, of Lancaster County. His son Dr. Joseph Gibbons, editor of the "Friends' Journal," married Phebe Earle, daughter of Thomas Earle, a well known abolitionist. Phebe Earle Gibbons was the author of "The Pennsylvania Dutch and Other Essays."

OIL PORTRAIT OF HANNAH (WIERMAN) GIBBONS (1787-1860), WIFE OF DANIEL GIBBONS, OF LANCASTER COUNTY, PA. 279

She was a daughter of William and Hannah (Griest) Wierman, of near York Springs, Adams County, Pa., and a sister of Mrs. William Wright. Lent by her granddaughter Mrs. Marianna Gibbons Brubaker, of Bird-in-Hand, Pa.

It is to be regretted that it was not made possible to reproduce the historical maps with the Catalogue.



NEAR VIEW OF THE PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL EXHIBIT

PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL EXHIBIT.

COMPREHENSIVE CHARACTER OF THE PLAN AND COMPLETENESS WITH WHICH IT WAS WORKED OUT—ILLUSTRATED SETTLEMENT AND GROWTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, WITH THE MOVEMENT OF POPULATION AND THE LOCATION OF THE RACIAL ELEMENTS AT DIFFERENT PERIODS—THE MOST INSTRUCTIVE AND VALUABLE COLLECTION OF HISTORICAL OBJECTS EVER BROUGHT TOGETHER AT AN EXPOSITION.

IN April, 1906, Marion Dexter Learned and Albert Cook Myers laid before the Executive Committee of the Pennsylvania Commission to the Jamestown Exposition a plan for a Colonial Historic Exhibit to show the development of Pennsylvania as a colony, and the influence of Pennsylvania in settling the western portion of Virginia.

The Executive Committee authorized the proposers of this plan to make inquiry into the materials available for exhibit and to give an estimate of the probable cost of such an exhibit. The report, with an estimate, was presented to the Committee May 12, 1906, and favorably acted upon by the Executive Committee, who appointed Messrs. Learned and Myers to prepare and install the exhibit in accordance with the plan submitted.

A circular was then issued in the name of Marion Dexter Learned and Albert Cook Myers, as Directors of the Pennsylvania State Historical Exhibit, setting forth the general plan for the Exhibit, bespeaking the co-operation and assistance of all who could be of service and including the names of some thirty of the most prominent American historians who had endorsed the plan. To give the greatest

PENNSYLVANIA AT JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION.

possible publicity to the undertaking, these circulars were sent not only to individuals and officers of historical societies and other institutions of learning throughout the State, but also to the public press, urging the importance of the project.

The proposed plan contemplated the following features:

1. A series of large wall maps, indicating the movement of population, the location of the racial elements, and other data of the social and economic development in the significant periods.

2. A collection of classified objects, photographs, drawings and other things so displayed as to illustrate the various phases of this development.

3. Historical documents and statistical materials, showing the significance and extent of the social and economic development of these areas during the periods in question, and explaining the maps, charts, photographs and other objects exhibited.

In making the Exhibit the activities of the Directors for the first seven months, for the most part, took the dual form (1) of making base maps and collecting data for the historical maps of Pennsylvania and the Great Valley, and (2) of locating and selecting historical specimens. More particular attention, however, during these months of field work was given to the search for map data.

The preparation of the maps required a vast amount of original research in the public and private archives of Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia and other Colonial States. The Directors made a careful and exhaustive examination of the extant records of the original counties of Pennsylvania.

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Chester, Philadelphia and Bucks, turning over and excepting old land warrants, deeds, wills, surveys, road records, tavern licenses, church records, family papers, diaries, and the like, in order to determine the frontier line or extent of settlement and the nationality of the early settlers in the localities concerned, in the significant periods.

Having exploited the original counties of Pennsylvania, they extended their researches to other Colonial counties formed from the original ones—Lancaster, Berks, York, Cumberland, Montgomery, Northampton and others. Particular attention was given to the State archives deposited in the Department of Internal Affairs in the State Capitol and in the Division of Public Records of the State Library at Harrisburg, where the Secretary of Internal Affairs and the State Librarian gave free access to the documents.

After the Pennsylvania records had been examined, a similar search was made at Elkton, Baltimore and Annapolis, Maryland, in the Library of Congress and other Departments of the United States Government in Washington, D. C., and in Richmond, Orange, Staunton, Harrisonburg and Winchester, Virginia; as well as in some of the archives and collections of Delaware, New Jersey and New York.

In this way a great amount of material was made available for the construction of the historical population maps, which were exhibited. In addition to these maps, several smaller religious maps were constructed representing the distribution of the churches of the several characteristic Colonial sects, particularly in Pennsylvania.

The wall maps constructed were:

1. Settlement maps of Pennsylvania indicating approx-

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imately extent of population and the racial elements in colors, marking the important towns and places and the streams, mountains, and other natural features, with changes of name, and showing the bounds of the counties and the location of the townships, as established, in the following periods:

(On a base map, especially made for the purpose, showing the Appalachian Mountains and southeastern Pennsylvania, on a scale of three miles to the inch and in size 4 feet 4½ inches by 6 feet 1½ inches. Significance of colors: Green—Swedes in majority; Blue—English in majority; Brown—Welsh in majority; Red—Germans, Swiss or "Palatines" in majority; Orange—"Scotch-Irish" in majority; Blue with Orange hatching—"Irish" Quakers in majority; Red with Orange hatching—Dutch in majority.)

a. PENNSYLVANIA IN 1660: THE DUTCH AND SWEDISH SETTLEMENTS ON THE DELAWARE.

b. PENNSYLVANIA IN 1690: QUAKER SETTLEMENTS UNDER WILLIAM PENN. Includes Delaware then a part of Pennsylvania.

c. PENNSYLVANIA IN 1715. Shows extension of tongues of settlement into present Lancaster and Berks Counties.

d. PENNSYLVANIA IN 1735. Marks the occupation of the greater part of the region southeast of the mountains east of the Susquehanna and of the Cumberland Valley.

e. PENNSYLVANIA IN 1750. (Final draft not completed. Lack of space for it in Exhibit.)

2. Settlement maps, of the same character as the above, of Pennsylvania, including the Great Valley and its extension into Maryland and Virginia:

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(On a base map especially made for the purpose on a scale of five miles to the inch and in size 6 feet 7 inches by 8 feet 7½ inches.)

a. PENNSYLVANIA, MARYLAND AND VIRGINIA IN 1735: THE SETTLEMENTS OF THE GREAT VALLEY. The Pioneer Path to the Carolinas, Kentucky and the Great West.

b. PENNSYLVANIA, MARYLAND AND VIRGINIA IN 1750: THE FILLING IN OF SETTLEMENT IN THE GREAT VALLEY.

(Final draft not completed. Lack of space for it in Exhibit.)

3. Sect maps of Pennsylvania showing the distribution of some of the important religious sects in the Colonial and Provincial period, with the dates of organization of the meetings, churches or congregations, as follows:

(Scale: five miles to the inch.)

a. MAP OF THE BAPTISTS.

b. MAP OF THE CATHOLICS.

c. MAP OF THE DUNKERS.

d. MAP OF THE DUTCH REFORMED.

e. MAP OF THE EPISCOPALIANS.

f. MAP OF THE PRESBYTERIANS.

g. MAP OF THE QUAKERS. (Printed.)

4. Other eclectic maps:

a. MAP OF THE SCOTCH-IRISH SETTLEMENTS OF PENNSYLVANIA IN 1760. (Scale three miles to the inch.)

b. MAP OF THE ROADS OF COLONIAL PENNSYLVANIA.

c. MAP OF THE LINES OF THE "UNDERGROUND RAIL ROAD" OF SOUTHEASTERN PENNSYLVANIA.

d. MAP OF THE LINES OF THE "UNDERGROUND RAIL-ROAD" OF THE UNITED STATES.

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5. Original manuscript maps and drafts of land and tracings or copies of others of the same character showing surveys and the location of early settlements—often containing rude sketches of pioneer houses—with the courses of roads and streams, were collected, including the following:

a. Original maps and photographs of manuscript maps in the Swedish Archives of the Swedish settlements on the Delaware and drafts of Swedish settlements up the Schuylkill.

b. Drafts of the first settlements in Philadelphia and of the German settlement of Germantown.

c. Many connected drafts of the earliest Quaker settlements of the Three Original Counties, especially of Old Chester County—which prior to 1729 practically constituted the whole of Pennsylvania west of the Schuylkill—and of the Nottingham Lots of Cecil County, Maryland, thus illustrating the most important advance of the successive frontiers into the then western wilderness.

d. Drafts of the Welsh settlements of Gwynedd, Merion, Haverford, Radnor, the Great Valley of Chester County, Uwchlan, etc.

e. Drafts of the vanguard settlements of the "Palatines" of the Pequea in present Lancaster and Oley in present Berks County.

f. Original manuscript maps of Bethlehem and Nazareth and the early Moravian settlements, of the finest draftmanship and color decoration.

g. Drafts of the first settlements by Pennsylvanians in the Great Valley of Virginia.

In addition to the maps actually displayed, materials are ready for maps of Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia



VIEW OF CENTER AND RIGHT REAR WALL OF THE PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL
EXHIBIT

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in 1775 and 1790. It was impossible to display more than the earliest ones in the limited space allotted in the History Building at the Exposition.

This is the first time in the history of America that an attempt has been made to illustrate by historical maps the actual settlement and economic development of the country of the Great Valley, which became the passage through which hosts of Pennsylvanians later found their way like Daniel Boone to the Valley of the Ohio and the Mississippi. These maps explain the striking difference between the social and economic conditions of the uplands of Virginia and Maryland and the tidewater region, and show that it was the settlers from Pennsylvania who gave a new impulse to the growth and prosperity of the Old Dominion in the middle of the eighteenth century.

The sect maps make clear the direct and close intercourse between these pioneer Pennsylvania settlers in Virginia and the older communities in Pennsylvania during the Colonial period and furnish an interesting picture of the religious bodies during the eighteenth century in America.

The second general feature of the Exhibit was the display of objects illustrating the various aspects of Colonial life in Pennsylvania. The systematic assembling of these objects began about Christmas, 1906. From that time until the opening of the Exhibit the collecting continued, although the bulk of the material had been collected and stored from April, awaiting the delayed opening of the History Building at the Exposition. As the Catalogue will show, a great collection of such objects was made from the most important museums in the State. The Directors were highly

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gratified at the intelligent co-operation which was given by the owners and custodians of many of the rarest collections in the Commonwealth. The Historical Society of Pennsylvania loaned a series of oil portraits of the early Governors of Pennsylvania, as well as many valuable relics; the State Library and State Museum loaned some early utensils and an interesting collection of photographs of the Ephrata Cloister buildings. Haverford College sent the very rare original Thomas Holme map of Pennsylvania and the manuscript proposal of William Bradford to print the Bible for the Quaker Meeting in 1687. Swarthmore College loaned the original oil portrait of Lucretia Mott by Furness. The Moravian Archives and Moravian Historical Society loaned freely of their rare and invaluable collection of paintings, maps, charts and other objects. The Site and Relic Society of Germantown placed their choicest articles and rare imprints on exhibition. The German Society of Pennsylvania opened their rare archives and exhibited a collection of German imprints. The Pennsylvania Society of the Colonial Dames of America loaned the choicest things from "Stenton." The Franklin Inn Club displayed McKenzie's bronze medallion of Charles Brockden Brown and portraits of other notable literary characters of Pennsylvania. The Young Friends' Association and the *Friends' Intelligencer* made valuable loans of Quaker pictures.

The most important County collections, also, were represented by their rarest objects. The York County Historical Society furnished many unique utensils illustrating the early life of the City and County of York. Lancaster history was splendidly shown in the loans of the Lancaster

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County Historical Society, Franklin and Marshall College and the private collections of Mr. George Steinman, Professor J. H. Dubbs, and Dr. F. R. Diffenderffer. Cumberland County was represented by rare objects from the collections of the Hamilton Library Association in Carlisle, the Priestley physical apparatus of Dickinson College and particularly by the rare and valuable photographic exhibit made by Dr. C. F. Himes, of Carlisle. The Montgomery Historical Society loaned its oldest collections, and the Chester County Historical Society displayed many objects and pictures and a fine collection of Colonial paper currency.

One of the very interesting collections was that received from the Schwenkfelders, particularly the unique imprints and manuscripts lent by Mr. H. W. Kriebel, Rev. E. S. Anders, Mrs. H. H. Heebner, Mr. W. H. Anders—articles belonging in part to the future archives of the Schwenkfeldian Library at Pennsburg, Pa.

Many individuals contributed freely of their rare private collections. Governor Samuel W. Pennypacker, as Chief Executive of the State, set a good example by exhibiting some of his most prized historical objects. Mr. Gilbert Cope exhibited a large collection of some of the most important original manuscripts, as well as facsimilies of other manuscripts, views, and the like, relating to the earliest history of Chester and Lancaster Counties. No other part of the Exhibit exceeded this in historical value. Mr. C. F. Jenkins sent original Penn and other manuscripts, the oldest Pennsylvania German imprints and numerous photographic Quaker portraits and views of meeting houses. Mrs. Marianna G. Brubaker loaned four oil portraits of



VIEW OF THE FIREPROOF HISTORY BUILDING AT THE JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION, 1907

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leading anti-slavery Quakers. Mrs. Charles Roberts, of Haverford, sent a fine collection of rare Quaker prints of the seventeenth century, as well as manuscripts. Mrs. Francis B. Gummere sent Quaker silhouettes and pictures. Mr. David N. Fell, Jr., loaned some most interesting utensils and rare earthenware. Dr. Robert C. Moon loaned a rare collection of photographs illustrating Colonial life. Mrs. W. D. Frishmuth loaned a fine collection of household utensils, samplers and other needlework. Mr. Joseph G. Rosengarten made it possible for Mr. Amandus Johnson to exhibit photographs of the rarest documents of the Royal Archives in Sweden, relating to the Swedish settlements on the Delaware. Mrs. Charles W. Roberts, of West Chester, loaned the two first oil portraits painted by Benjamin West. Mr. Edward B. Harden courteously gave the use of the negatives of his admirable relief map of Pennsylvania. Messrs. Augustus Hunt Shearer, Martin G. Brumbaugh, C. Henry Smith, H. Frank Eshleman, Wilbur H. Siebert, Charles A. Hanna, Miss Jane Campbell, and Rev. Thomas Cooke Middleton compiled historical maps mentioned more specifically in the Catalogue which follows.

The Pennsylvania Historical Exhibit was placed in the large fireproof History Building, in size 90 by 300 feet, along with the historical exhibits of some twenty other Colonial States and patriotic societies. Pennsylvania occupied an advantageous position by the side of Virginia and West Virginia. The space allotted was one of a series of rectangular sections or alcoves of fireproof construction extending around the Building against the outer wall with an open side, save for the supporting columns, towards



VIEW OF LEFT HALF OF THE PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL EXHIBIT

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the great central court of the Building. Thus an enclosure with a floor space of 21 by 41 feet and three side walls and four square columns at the front facing the open court was available for the purposes of the Exhibit. The arrangement of the Exhibit was such as to make it both scientific and popularly attractive. The chronological order was observed as far as possible. The historical settlement maps as the backbone or framework of the Exhibit were arranged in chronological sequence from left to right around the side walls, accompanied by related groups of interspersing pictures and by other illustrative objects in the show cases beneath.

The end to the left, nearest the main entrance of the Building, was devoted to the "Early Swedes on the Delaware." Here were hung the oil portraits of Gustavus Adolphus, Queen Christina and Prime Minister Oxenstierna. In the case below were displayed the photographs of Swedish and other documents of the Royal Library at Stockholm, as well as things relating to the Dutch settlements. Between the case and the portraits was the map of "PENNSYLVANIA IN 1660: THE DUTCH AND SWEDISH SETTLEMENTS."

Next in order came the collections relating to the "Quakers in Pennsylvania," one of the most comprehensive on this subject ever brought together, occupying the greater part of this half of the Exhibit space. Many portraits—several of them in oil—of representative Quakers from George Fox to Lucretia Mott (painted by William H. Furness, Jr.), and the "Underground Railroad" Friends of later day, as well as rare engravings were grouped on the walls. In the four cases below these pictures were exhibited large



VIEW OF LEFT END OF THE PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL EXHIBIT, LOOKING THROUGH THE COLUMNS AT THE FRONT OF THE EXHIBIT TO THE CENTRAL COURT AND THE MAIN ENTRANCE OF THE HISTORY BUILDING

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collections of silhouettes, original marriage certificates and other manuscripts, hundreds of photographs of documents, of oil portraits, of views of early Quaker meetings and of nearly all the oldest Quaker meeting houses of Pennsylvania, in addition to numerous other things illustrative of the leaders and the historic sites and incidents in the life of the early Quakers of England and Pennsylvania. In this group was Caleb Pusey's Latin lexicon containing the only known copy of his book plate dated 1724. One-half of a case was devoted to photographs and 'documents concerning the Quakers and their work on the "Underground Railroad."'

In three cases were groups of things illustrative of the Three Original Counties, Philadelphia, Bucks and Chester. The Philadelphia case contained many views of the historic sites and surviving buildings of the old City; and photographs of the extant oil portraits of members of the prominent Colonial families, especially of the Quaker governing class. Old Chester County, through the courtesy of Mr. Gilbert Cope, had the best collection of original public manuscript documents, including certificates of election, petitions for tavern licenses, tavern keepers' bonds, indentures of indented servants, fur trade papers, and the original first Conestoga tax list for 1718, giving a list of the "English" and "Dutch" inhabitants, the first settlers in present Lancaster County on the then frontier of the Province. These manuscripts, for the most part, were of the period prior to 1730 and bear the signatures of the earliest pioneers of what are now the counties of Delaware, Chester and Lancaster.

In the center of the main side of the Exhibit was the full

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length oil portrait of William Penn, the first Proprietor of Pennsylvania. Below this portrait was a case devoted to the family of the Penn Proprietors containing views of Jordans and other Penn places, original autographs and reproductions of portraits of Admiral Sir William Penn, William, the Founder, of his sons Thomas, Richard, John and other members of the family. In this same case also were many photographs, original manuscripts and the like relating to Penn's Secretary and Agent James Logan and family and "Stenton," their country seat. Above the portrait of Penn extending the entire length of the space at the top was a row of oil portraits of Colonial Governors and other eminent personages of early Pennsylvania, including those of Sir William Keith, Patrick Gordon, Thomas Wharton, William Moore, William Peters, John Dickinson, General Anthony Wayne, Joseph Reed, Thomas Mifflin, Thomas McKean, and George Bryan. Beneath these, at each side of the Penn portrait, were hung oil portraits of James Hamilton, Girard and other Pennsylvania worthies. Beneath the Hamilton portrait was a bronze medallion of Charles Brockden Brown, of Philadelphia, "The First American Novelist," centering portraits of Bayard Taylor and Thomas Buchanan Read. In a corresponding position, to the right under the Girard portrait, were two paintings of the Morris children, the first oil portraits painted by Benjamin West when a boy. From the point of view of the history of art the latter were the most interesting paintings in the Exhibit. To the right on this rear wall was a group of painted portraits of notable Colonial Germans, ranging from Hans Herr, the German pioneer of Lancaster County, Henry M. Muh-

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lenberg, the great organizer of the Lutheran Church in America, Baron Steuben, the drillmaster of Washington's army at Valley Forge, and Frederick August Muhlenberg to Bishop Peter Boehler, David Ziesberger, George Neisser, Anna Nitschmann and other leaders of the early Moravian Church in America. These portraits of Moravians as well as a unique collection of scriptural paintings were executed by John Valentine Haidt, the eminent German artist of Colonial America. The paintings, treating Biblical or religious themes, were a revelation to most of the visitors who saw them and created a pleasing artistic atmosphere in the Exhibit. This group alone was an ample reward for a trip to the Exposition. Arranged around these and on the further end of the space were many rare original colored maps and charts of Bethlehem, Nazareth and other Moravian settlements, showing the excellent quality of cartographic work done by the early Moravian draftsmen. A model of the first house built in Bethlehem, 1741, made of wood from the original structure, and a very old upright harpsichord were other interesting features of the Moravian exhibit.

In the center of this end of the Exhibit was the oil portrait of Governor S. W. Pennypacker, under whose administration the Commission on the Jamestown Exposition was appointed, and whose constant support was indispensable to the success of the Pennsylvania Historical Exhibit.

The great mass of objects collected for display made it necessary to use every foot of available space. Agricultural implements, household utensils and weapons were disposed of by forming them into a frieze in three separate groups above the portraits and displaying the larger objects under

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the cases. Iron firebacks, musical instruments, Priestley's burning lens, Rittenhouse's surveying instrument and other scientific instruments were displayed. In order to make place for some of the County exhibits, the columns to the front were covered with pictures, while temporary tables were erected on each side of the central case in the Exhibit for photographs and such other objects as could be exhibited flat. In other cases and on the columns were pictures of Old Germantown and Old Lancaster and Old York in approximately chronological order. Between the columns were suspended old tavern signs: The "Rising Sun", the "Black Horse" and the "Turks Head," which could be seen upon entering the History Building. These were lent by the Chester County Historical Society. From Lancaster County came Barbara Frietschie's German Bible, printed in 1771, (from Franklin and Marshall College,) accompanied by a photograph of her baptismal record dated 1767, from the registers of the German Reformed Church of Lancaster. The Historical Society of Pennsylvania exhibited a wooden pillow and a wood and pewter communion service from the Ephrata Cloisters.

Among the important objects displayed in the large glass case in the centre of the space were many rare relics of Colonial life, such as garters and shoe buckles, toilet articles, tools, flint and steel, old sulphur matches, lard and spirit lamps and many other things relating to illumination and firemaking; rare specimens of old linen, articles of dress, and other items from the Norris, Logan, Dickinson, Parker, Griffith, and other old families of Philadelphia; quaint costumes of Quaker, Moravian, Mennonite, and Amish

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men and women; rare old pewter plate, earthenware, glassware and the like, covering a wide range of domestic industry.

In addition to these articles, another feature of the exhibit, which deserves mention, is the large collection of manuscripts and imprints displayed, particularly the Mss. lent by the Moravians, such as manuscripts concerning the Indians by John Heckewelder and John Christopher Pylaeus and David Zeisberger's original manuscripts of his Indian grammars, prayerbook and sermons, also unique specimens of the old Moravian diaries, as well as letters from Washington, Conrad Weiser and others of the eighteenth century.

Among other important original manuscripts were the unique specimens of old Schwenkfeldian letters written in the eighteenth century and old manuscript school documents of the second half of the eighteenth century, and a most noteworthy collection of baptismal and other documents illuminated with colored ink, including some splendid specimens of such illuminated pen work as was in vogue among the Germans in Pennsylvania from the days of Christopher Dock down into the nineteenth century. This display of pen work contained some fifty pieces selected from the collections of Mr. S. W. Pennypacker, Mrs. H. H. Heebner and others.

A most valuable collection of old Pennsylvania imprints was displayed in the cases around the wall, including rare specimens from the press of Ephrata, of Sauer at Germantown, of Franklin in Philadelphia. Among these imprints were copies of the Bible printed in German by Christopher

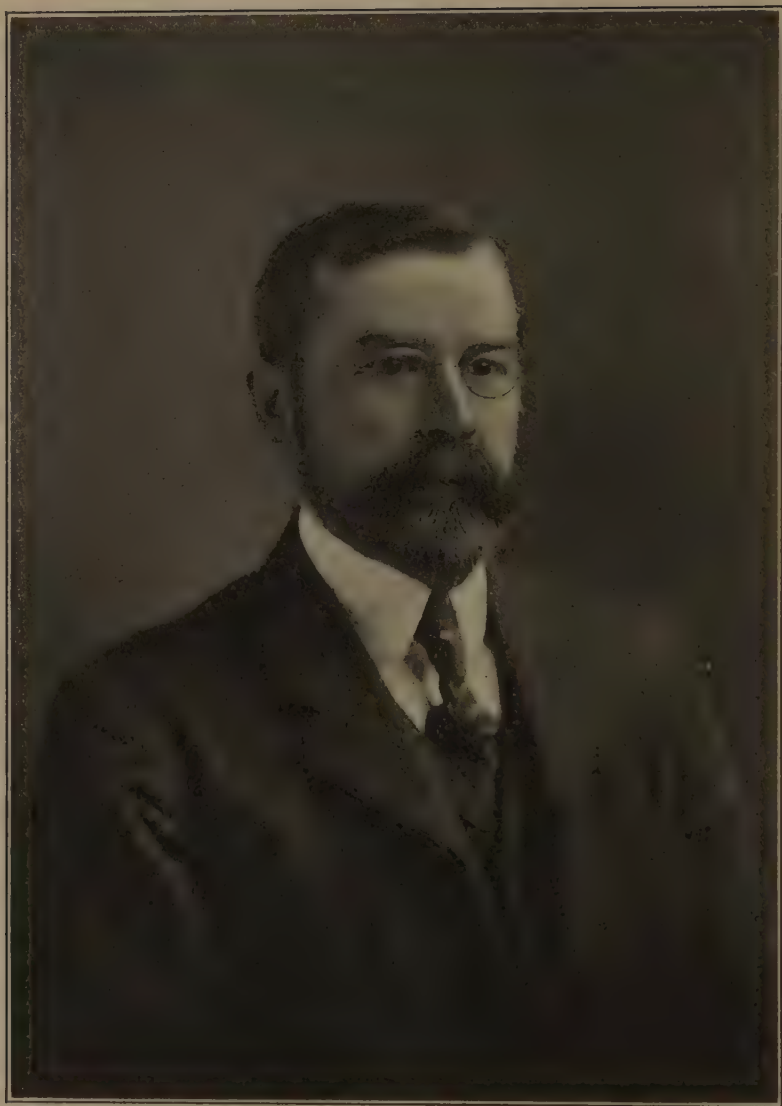
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Sauer at Germantown in 1743, the first Bible printed in a European language in America, *THE MARTYR'S MIRROR*, a ponderous folio of 1500 pages printed in German at the Ephrata Cloisters in Lancaster County, in 1748, and many other Bibles issued from the German press in Pennsylvania during the first hundred years of German printing in this country.

Detailed descriptions of the objects exhibited can be found in the Catalogue with the names of the exhibitors.

The estimate of the character of the Pennsylvania Historical Exhibit was expressed by the Jury, who awarded it the Gold Medal, the highest prize in the gift of the Exposition.

Professor Learned is the head of the Department of the Germanic Languages and Literatures at the University of Pennsylvania and Editor of a periodical, the *GERMAN AMERICAN ANNALS* and a monographic series, *AMERICANA GERMANICA*, containing a large number of valuable historical and linguist studies relating to the early Germans of America. He has made a minute study of the dialect and manners and customs of the early immigrant as well as the present day Pennsylvania Germans, not only making special investigations in Lancaster and other German Counties of Pennsylvania but extending his researches in frequent tours to the Rhenish Palatinate and other parts of Germany. He is regarded as the foremost authority on these subjects. His most recent work is an exhaustive life of Francis Daniel Pastorius, the Founder of Germantown. To his special knowledge of the collections of objects illustrative of early Pennsylvania German life and to his personal influence was largely due the interesting and



Marion Dexter Learned



Albert Cook Myers

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valuable Pennsylvania German objects and specimens that so enriched the Exhibit. He had particular charge of the trying work of the final assembling of the objects comprising the Exhibit in Philadelphia in the spring of 1907.

Mr Myers is a specialist in early American and Pennsylvania History, having received his historical training in the graduate schools of the Universities of Pennsylvania, Wisconsin and Harvard. He has spent many years of investigation in this field extending his researches to the libraries, archives and collections of England, Ireland and other parts of Europe. He has made monographic studies of the racial elements of the Colonies, especially of the English and "Irish" Quakers and the "Scotch-Irish" of Pennsylvania, of Colonial immigration, and of the early movements of population, particularly to the West, the Great Valley of Virginia and the South. He is also the author of other works of a more popular character as "Sally Wister's Journal" and "Hannah Logan's Courtship." He had already compiled and published several settlement or frontier maps of the American Colonies and to him came the special direction of the collection of map data, etc., the task of compiling the settlement wall maps and the work of arranging and cataloguing the Exhibit. His special interest in the English or Quaker and the "Scotch-Irish" sections of early Pennsylvania, brought about the full representation of these elements in the Exhibit. In March, 1907, he was called to Norfolk, Virginia, to serve as Superintendent of Historical Exhibits at the Jamestown Exposition and was thus enabled to give special attention to the interests of the Pennsylvania Historical Exhibit at the Exposition.

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THE CATALOGUE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE HISTORICAL EXHIBIT.

COMPILED BY ALBERT COOK MYERS.

The purpose of the Exhibit was to illustrate the early history of Pennsylvania. The inevitable conflict between the principles of artistic and scientific arrangement arose but a popular as well as a scientific treatment was attempted. Original and eclectic maps, pictures, manuscripts, and other historical objects, borrowed from many sources, were displayed in show cases and on the walls, columns and tables, the eclectic or settlement maps serving as the thread of connection in the representation of the historical growth of the Province.

Special stress was put upon the underlying social, economic and religious forces of the Province, upon its settlement and development. The complex ethnic character of the population as it advanced into the unsettled areas was demonstrated in the series of large wall maps especially prepared for the Exhibit.

The logical arrangement of the Exhibit according to historical sequence and geographical location could not be fully carried out on account of the limitations of the space assigned, the irregularity in the size and shape of the objects, the special requirements for certain classes of things, particularly those of delicacy and value, as well as a due regard for the appearance of the Exhibit as a whole. The early settled counties of southeastern Pennsylvania and the early history of the State, following the recommendations of the Exposition, which purported to commemorate the

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beginnings of the Nation, received special emphasis. Any omissions that may have been observed were due, in a large measure, to lack of co-operation on the part of historical societies and of persons with historical interests in certain localities, whose co-operation was sought either through the public press or by personal request. The cordial thanks of the Directors are expressed to those who with so much generosity and public spirit have loaned their historical treasures or assisted in other ways to promote the work of the Exhibit.

The following societies, institutions and individuals loaned the objects comprising the exhibit, (indicated in the Catalogue by the initials in parenthesis):

ANDERS, WILLIAM H., Lansdale, Pa., (W. H. A.)

ANDERS, REV. E. S., Lansdale, Pa., (E. S. A.)

ANDREWS, PROF. CHARLES M., Johns Hopkins University,
Baltimore, Md. (C. M. A.)

BARNARD, EUSEBIUS R., Route 3, Kennett Square, Pa.
(E. R. B.)

BAUSMAN, PROF. J. H., Rochester, Pa., (J. H. B.)

BECHTEL, J. C., Paoli, Pa., (J. C. B.)

BIRD, SARAH MURPHY, 1716 Bath St., Santa Barbara, Cal.
(S. M. B.)

BRECHT, S. K. Lansdowne, Pa., (S. K. B.)

BRUBAKER, MRS. MARIANNA GIBBONS, Bird-in-hand, Lancaster County, Pa., (Mrs. M. G. B.)

BRUMBAUGH, MARTIN G., PH.D., City Hall, Philadelphia,
Pa., (M. G. B.)

BURROWS BROTHERS, Publishers, Cleveland, Ohio, (B. B.)

CAMPBELL, MISS JANE, Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa., (J.C.)

PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL EXHIBIT.

CHESTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY, West Chester, Pa.

(C. C. H. S.)

COPE, GILBERT, West Chester, Pa., (G. C.)

DICKINSON COLLEGE, Carlisle, Pa., (D. C.)

DEIFENDERFER, A. F., Lehighton, Pa., (A. F. D.)

DIFFENDERFFER, FRANK REID, Lancaster, Pa., (F. R. D.)

DUBBS, JOSEPH HENRY, D.D., Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, Pa., (J. H. D.)

ESHLEMAN, H. FRANK, ESQ., Lancaster, Pa., (H. F. E.)

FELL, DAVID N., JR., ESQ., Philadelphia and Holicong, Bucks County, Pa., (D. N. F.)

FERRIS & LEACH, Publishers of books on Pennsylvania history, No. 27 South 7th Street, Philadelphia, (F. & L.)

FRANKLIN AND MARSHALL COLLEGE, Lancaster, Pa., (F. & M. C.)

FRIENDS' HISTORICAL LIBRARY OF SWARTHMORE COLLEGE, Pa., (F. H. L. of S. C.)

"FRIENDS' INTELLIGENCER," 15th & Cherry Sts., Phila., (F. I.)

FRANKLIN INN CLUB, (The Authors' Club,) Philadelphia, (F. I. C.)

FRIENDS' LIBRARY, 15th & Cherry Sts., Philadelphia, (F. L.)

FRIENDS' MEETING, 15th & Race Sts., Philadelphia, (F. M.)

FRISHMUTH, MRS. W. D., 1712 Arch St., Philadelphia, (Mrs. W. D. F.)

GERMAN SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia, (G. Soc. P)

GOUPIL & Co. OF PARIS, France, (G. & Co.)

GUMMERE, MRS. FRANCIS B., Haverford, Pa., (Mrs. F. B. C.)

HAMBLETON, MRS. S. JANE, Atglen, Pa., (Mrs. S. J. H.)

HAMILTON LIBRARY ASSOCIATION, Carlisle, Cumberland County, Pa., (H. L.)

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- HANNA, CHARLES A., New York City. (C. A. H.)
HARDEN, EDWARD B., Philadelphia, (E. B. H.)
HAVERFORD COLLEGE, Pa., (H. C.)
HAZARD, SAMUEL, Germantown, Philadelphia, (S. H.)
HEEBNER, H. H., Norristown, Pa., (H. H. H.)
HENKELS, STAN. V., 1112 Walnut St., Philadelphia, (S. V. H.)
HERRICK, CHEESMAN A., PH.D., Central High School, Philadelphia, (C. A. H.)
HIMES, PROF. CHARLES F., Carlisle, Pa., (C. F. H.)
HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA, 1300 Locust St., Philadelphia, (H. S. Pa.)
HOUGH, OLIVER, 325 South 16th St., Philadelphia, (O. H.)
JENKINS, CHARLES FRANCIS, Washington Lane, Germantown, Philadelphia, (C. F. J.)
JOHNSON, AMANDUS, Fellow in Germanics, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, (A. J.)
JORDAN, JOHN W., LL. D., Librarian of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, (J. W. J.)
KEEN, GREGORY B., LL.D., Curator of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, (G. B. K.)
KENT, MRS. HENRY S., Swarthmore, Pa., (Mrs. H. S. K.)
KONKLE, BURTON ALVA, Swarthmore, Pa., (B. A. K.)
KRIEBEL, HOWARD W., East Greenville, Montgomery Co., Pa., (H. W. K.)
LANCASTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY, Lancaster, Pa., (L. C. H. S.)
LEARNED, PROF. MARION DEXTER, College Hall, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa., (M. D. L.)
LEWIS, MISS GRACEANNA, Media, Pa., (Miss G. L.)

PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL EXHIBIT.

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- MCCLELLAN, MISS ELISABETH, Library Co. of Philadelphia, Locust St., Philadelphia, Pa., (Miss E. McC.)
- MCILVAIN, MISS BLANCHE, Oakmont, Pa., (Miss B. McI.)
- MCVAUGH, LEVI, Milmay, N. J., (L. McV.)
- MENDENHALL, MRS. AARON, Mendenhall, Chester County, Pa., (Mrs. A. M.)
- MIDDLETON, REV. THOMAS COOKE, D.D., O.S.A., Villa Nova, Pa.,
- MISSEMER, D. B., Manheim, Lancaster County, Pa., (D. V. M.)
- MONTGOMERY COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY, Norristown, Pa., (M. C. H. S.)
- MOON, ROBERT C., M.D., Witherspoon Bldg., Philadelphia, (R. C. M.)
- MORAVIAN ARCHIVES, Bethlehem, Pa., (M. A.)
- MORAVIAN HISTORICAL SOCIETY, Nazareth, Pa., (M. H. S.)
- MYERS, ALBERT COOK, "Kentmere Lodge," Moylan, Pa., (A. C. M.)
- PENNOCK, MISS EDITH, Kennett Square, Pa., (Miss E. P.)
- PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY OF THE COLONIAL DAMES OF AMERICA, collections at "Stenton," near Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa., (Pa. S. C. D. A.)
- PENNSYLVANIA STATE MUSEUM, Harrisburg, Pa., (Pa. S. M.)
- PENNSYLVANIA STATE LIBRARY, Harrisburg, Pa., (Pa. S. L.)
- PENNSYLVANIA, State of, (Pa.)
- PENNYPACKER, EX-GOVERNOR SAMUEL W., Pennypacker's Mills, Schwenksville, Montgomery Co., Pa., President of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, (S. W. P.)
- PROWELL, PROF. GEORGE R., York, Pa., (G. R. P.)

PENNSYLVANIA AT JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION.

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RITTER, MRS. JULIANA, Reading, Pa., (Mrs. J. R.)
ROBERTS, MRS. CHARLES, Haverford, Pa., (Mrs. C. R.)
ROBERTS, MRS. CHARLES W., Allerton Farm, West Chester,
Chester Co., Pa., (Mrs. C. W. R.)
ROBINSON, FREDERIC H., 813 Jackson St., Wilmington,
Del., (F. H. R.)
SHEARER, AUGUSTUS HUNT, Ph.D., Dartmouth College,
Hanover, N. H., (A. H. S.)
SIEBERT, WILBUR H., Ph.D., Ohio State University, Colum-
bus, O., (W. H. S.)
SITE AND RELIC SOCIETY, Germantown, Philadelphia, (S. &
R. Soc.)
SKELTON, MISS LYDIA C., Kennett Square, Chester Co.,
Pa., (Miss L. C. S.)
SMITH, C. HENRY, Fellow in History, University of Chicago,
(C. H. S.)
STEINMAN, GEORGE, Lancaster, Pa., (G. S.)
SWARTHMORE COLLEGE, Pa., (S. C.)
SWAYNE, W. MARSHALL, Kennett Square, Chester Co., Pa.,
(W. M. S.)
THWAITES, REUBEN GOLD, LL.D., Secretary of the Wiscon-
sin Historical Society, Madison, Wis., (R. G. T.)
WHITSON, SAMUEL, Atglen, Pa.
YORK COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY, York, Pa., (Y. C.
H. S.)
YOUNG FRIENDS' ASSOCIATION, 15th & Cherry Sts., Philada.,
(Y. F. A.)
YOUNG, JAMES, Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa., (J. Y.)

PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL EXHIBIT.

In addition to these Exhibitors the Directors are indebted to the following who have rendered assistance or extended courtesies:

To Ex-Governor Samuel W. Pennypacker, of "Penny-packer's Mills," and the other members of the Executive Committee of the Pennsylvania Commission to the Jamestown Exposition; to Col. James H. Lambert, Executive Officer for the Committee; to Hon. Boies Penrose, U. S. Senator from Pennsylvania.

To the Council of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania and to its officers: Dr. John W. Jordan, Librarian, Dr. Gregory B. Keen, Curator, Miss May Atherton Leach, Assistant Librarian, and her successor Mr. Ernest Spofford, Miss Jennie C. Wylie, Assistant Librarian in charge of the Manuscripts, and Mr. Albert J. Edmunds, Cataloguer.

To the Council of the Pennsylvania History Club.

To Provost Charles Curtis Harrison and the Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania; to Dr. Morris Jastrow, Jr., Librarian, and the other officers of the University Library; to Professors John Bach McMaster and Herman V. Ames, of the Department of History; to Dr. Walter S. Tower, of the Wharton School; and to the Engineering Department of the University.

To the American Philosophical Society.

To the Library Company of Philadelphia and its officers, Mr. George M. Abbott, Librarian and Mr. Bunford Samuel (Ridgway Branch.)

To the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, in particular, Mr. R. M. Patterson, Superintendent of Freight Transportation.

PENNSYLVANIA AT JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION.

To the officers in charge of the old records of Philadelphia County, City Hall, Philadelphia.

To the officers of the American Catholic Historical Society, Philadelphia.

To the Philadelphia and other newspapers and periodicals of the State. To Mr. George Morgan, of the Philadelphia RECORD and to Mr. Leigh Mitchell Hodges, of the NORTH AMERICAN.

To Messrs. William Brooke Rawle, John Frederick Lewis, J. Granville Leach, Joseph G. Rosengarten, Sydney George Fisher, Dr. Martin G. Brumbaugh, Superintendent of the Public Schools of Philadelphia, Dr. Henry C. McCook, President of the Presbyterian Historical Society, Charles L. McKeehan, Secretary of the Pennsylvania Scotch-Irish Society, C. J. Hexamer, President of the German Society of Pennsylvania, Benjamin H. Smith, Edward B. Harden, Dr. Ellis Paxson Oberholtzer, Dr. Albert E. McKinley, Professor of History in Temple University, Prof. J. Eugene Baker, of Friends' Central School, and Benjamin Walton of Friends' Meeting House, 15th and Race Streets, Philadelphia; to Mr. William E. Mervine, of Edgewater Park, N. J.; to Prof. William J. Hinke, of Auburn Theological Seminary, Auburn, N. Y.

To Mrs. Charles Custis Harrison, Miss Anne Hollingsworth Wharton and Miss Rosa Neilson Wharton (Hostess of the Pennsylvania Building at the Jamestown Exposition,) of Phila.

To Mrs. Samuel Chew, of "Cliveden," Miss Anne H. Cresson, Miss Elisabeth McClellan, Mr. Charles Francis Jenkins, Dr. Naaman H. Keyser, Miss Jane Campbell, and Mr. William J. Campbell, of Germantown.

PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL EXHIBIT.

To Dr. Isaac Sharpless, President and Mr. Allen C. Thomas, Professor of History, Haverford College, Pa.

To Dr. Joseph Swain, President and Dr. William I. Hull, Professor of History, Swarthmore College, Pa.

To the Trustees of the Bucks County Historical Society and to the Librarian Mr. Warren S. Ely, of Doylestown, Pa. To the officers of the Bucks County Court House at Doylestown.

To Mr. Joseph Fornance, President and the other officers of the Montgomery County Historical Society, at Norristown, Pa. To Mr. S. Gordon Smyth, of West Conshohocken, Pa.

To Hon. William C. Sproul and Mr. Henry Graham Ashmead, of Chester, Pa.

To Dr. George M. Philips, President, Messrs. Joseph Thompson and Samuel Marshall, Vice Presidents, Mr. Gilbert Cope, Recording Secretary, Mr. J. Carroll Hayes, Corresponding Secretary, Miss Alice Cochran, Librarian, Prof. Smith Burnham, and the other officers of the Chester County Historical Society, at West Chester, Pa. To the officers of the Chester County Court House, at West Chester.

To the late Bishop J. M. Levering, Rev. W. N. Schwarze, and Prof. J. Max Hark, of Bethlehem, Pa. To Rev. Edward T. Kluge and Mr. Frank Kunkle, of the Moravian Historical Society, at Nazareth, Pa.

To Mr. George Steinman, President, Mr. S. N. Sener, Librarian, and the other officers of the Lancaster County Historical Society, Lancaster, Pa. To Dr. Frank R. Dittenberfer, Dr. Joseph H. Dubbs, Professor of History, Franklin and Marshall College, Mr. H. Frank Eshleman, Dr. and Mrs. J. W. Houston, Mr. S. W. Heinitsh and Miss Susan C. Frazer,

PENNSYLVANIA AT JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION.

of Lancaster, Pa. To the late Samuel Evans, of Columbia, Pa. To the officers of the Lancaster County Court House at Lancaster.

To Messrs. Isaac B. Brown, Ex-Secretary of Internal Affairs, Theodore B. Klein, J. Sutton Wall, John H. Campbell, George F. Ross and George W. Muse, of the Land Office, Harrisburg, Pa.

To Messrs. Thomas Lynch Montgomery, State Librarian, Norman D. Gray, Assistant State Librarian, and Luther R. Kelker, of the Department of Archives, State Library, Harrisburg, Pa.

To Messrs. Charles F. Himes, President, Jere Zeamer, Vice President, Capt. William E. Miller, Secretary and the other officers of the Hamilton Library Association (the Cumberland County Historical Society,) Carlisle, Pa. To the officers of the Cumberland County Court House at Carlisle, Pa. To Mr. E. Rankin Huston, of Mechanicsburg, Pa.

To Mr. George R. Prowell, Librarian, Miss Lena T. Root, Secretary and the other officers of the York County Historical Society, York, Pa. To the officers of the York County Court House, at York. To Dr. Winfred T. Root, of the Department of History, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin.

To Dr. Edwin E. Sparks, President of State College, Pa.

To Dr. Augustus Hunt Shearer, of the Department of History, Dartmouth College, N. H., especially for his valuable aid in the work of research and for several large wall maps showing the churches of early Pennsylvania, compiled by him for the Exhibit.

To Mr. William G. Grove, of the Engineering Department

PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL EXHIBIT.

of the University of Pennsylvania, for his intelligent co-operation in drafting historical maps.

To Dr. Albert Bushnell Hart, Professor of History, Harvard University, Dr. Max Farrand, Professor of History, Yale University, Mr. Victor H. Paltsits, State Historian, Albany, N. Y., Mr. William Nelson, Patterson, N. J., Dr. Woodrow Wilson, President of Princeton University, Dr. Frederick J. Turner, Professor of History, University of Wisconsin, Dr. Reuben Gold Thwaites, Secretary of the Wisconsin Historical Society, at Madison, Dr. Carl Russell Fish, Assistant Professor of History, University of Wisconsin, Dr. Andrew C. McLaughlin, Professor of History, and Dr. Francis W. Shepardson, Associate Professor of History, University of Chicago, Dr. Ulrich B. Phillips, Professor of History, Tulane University, New Orleans.

To the officers of the Cecil County Court House, at Elkton, Maryland.

To Dr. Charles M. Andrews and Dr. J. H. Vincent, Professors of History and Prof. Edward B. Mathews, of the Department of Geology, Johns Hopkins University. To Dr. Bernard C. Steiner, Librarian, Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore, Mr. Samuel K. Dennis and Mr. and Mrs. Albert Levin Richardson, of Baltimore, members of the Public Records Commission of Maryland. To the Maryland Historical Society and Mr. George W. McCreary, Librarian. To Mr. Kirk Brown, 1813 N. Caroline St., Baltimore.

To Governor Edwin Warfield, Mr. E. Stanley Toadvin, Land Commissioner and other officers of the Land Office, and the Maryland State Library, at Annapolis, Md.

To Messrs. Charles D. Walcott, Director of the U. S.

PENNSYLVANIA AT JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION.

Geological Survey, Henry Gannett, Geographer U. S. Geological Survey, and the officers of the Census Department, Washington, D. C. To Messrs. Herbert Putnam, Librarian Worthington C. Ford, Head of the Department of Manuscripts, P. Lee Phillips, Head of the Department of Maps, and the other officers of the Library of Congress. To Dr. J. Franklin Jameson, Director of the Department of Historical Research of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, D. C. and Editor of the *AMERICAN HISTORICAL REVIEW*, and his Assistant, Mr. Waldo G. Leland. To Messrs. Charles E. Kemper, of the Treasury Department, Frederick W. Hodge and James Mooney, of the Bureau of American Ethnology, John B. Torbert, of the Post Office Department, and Edwin E. Howell, of Washington, D. C.

To Governor and Mrs. Claude A. Swanson and to Lieutenant Governor and Mrs. J. Taylor Ellyson, of Richmond, Va. To Messrs. John P. Kennedy, Ex-State Librarian, William Clayton-Torrence, Bibliographer, Dr. Hamilton J. Eckenrode, Archivist, Mrs. E. C. Minor, Assistant, and the other officers of the State Library at Richmond. To Mr. Douglas S. Freeman, of Richmond. To the Executive Committee and to the Librarian, Mr. William G. Stanard, of the Virginia Historical Society. To Col. Robert A. Brock, of Richmond. To Dr. William E. Dodd, Professor of History, Randolph-Macon College, Ashland, Va.

To Dr. Lyon G. Tyler, President of William and Mary College, Williamsburg, Va., Dr. Philip A. Bruce, of Norfolk, Va., Dr. Richard H. Dabney, Professor of History, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Dr. John H. Latané, Pro-



INTERIOR VIEW OF THE FIREPROOF HISTORY BUILDING AT THE JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION, 1907,
FROM THE NORTH OR MAIN ENTRANCE

PENNSYLVANIA AT JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION.

fessor of History, Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Va.

To the officers of Orange County Court House, at Orange, Virginia.

To Messrs. Armistead C. Gordon and Joseph A. Waddell, of Staunton, Va. To the officers of the Augusta County Court House at Staunton.

To General John E. Roller, of Harrisonburg, Rockingham County, Va.

To Mr. Thomas K. Cartmell and the other officers of the Frederick County Court House at Winchester, Va.

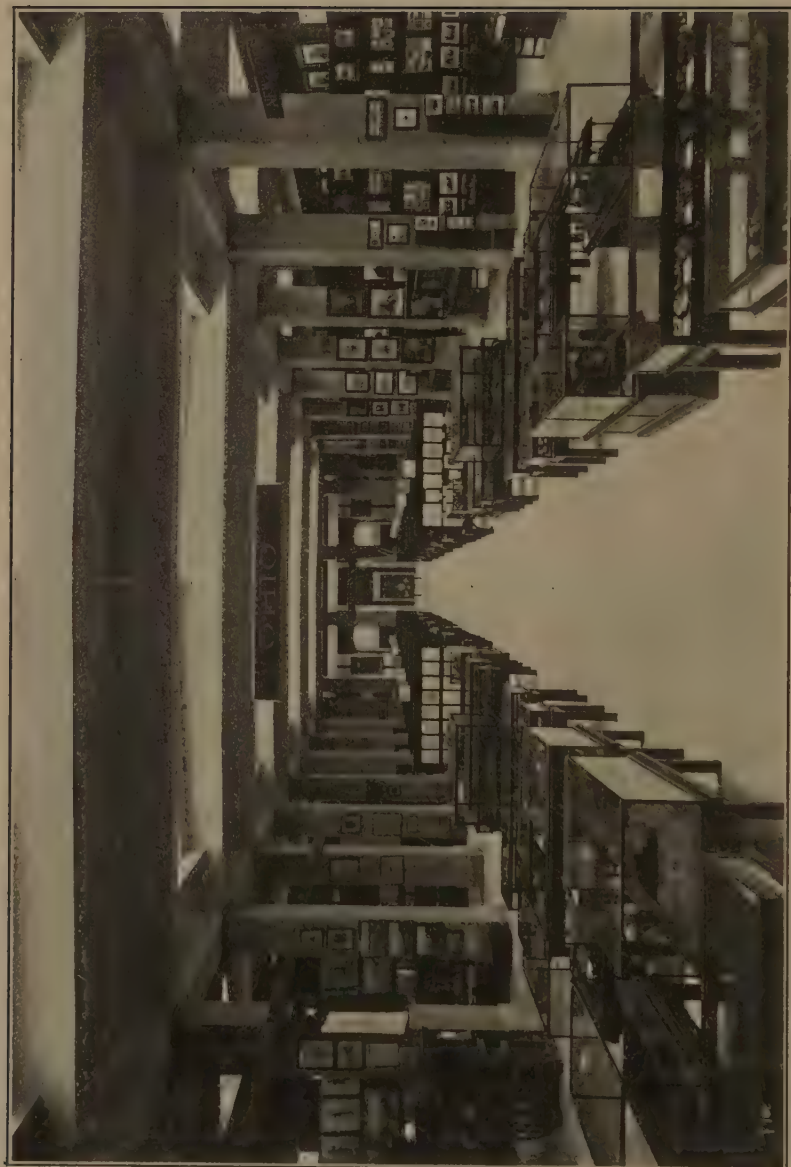
To Rev. John H. Clewell, Winston-Salem, N. C.

To Mr. Morris K. King, of Norfolk, Va., Vice President of the Norfolk and Southern Railroad. To Lieutenant Commander Allen M. Cook, U. S. N. To the Misses Blacknall, of 286 Bute Street, Norfolk, Va. To Mr. and Mrs. Horace B. Rowland, Custodians of the Pennsylvania Building at the Jamestown Exposition.

In installing and dismantling the Pennsylvania Historical Exhibit in the History Building at the Exposition, the Directors received courteous attention from the officers of the Exposition, especially from Hon. J. Taylor Ellyson, Lieutenant Governor of the State of Virginia and Governor of the Division of History, Education and Social Economy of the Exposition, Dr. J. A. C. Chandler, of Richmond Director of the Division, Miss Minnie Bronson, Chief of the Department of Social Economy, Mr. William M. Black, of Lynchburg, Va., Superintendent of Educational Exhibits, and Mr. Albert Cook Myers, of Moylan, Pa., Superintendent of Historical Exhibits.

PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL EXHIBIT.

The Directors of the Exhibit also are under obligations for many friendly courtesies to their colleagues, the representatives of the other Colonial States, Patriotic Societies, and Historical Institutions in the History Building, in particular: Mrs. Lindsay Patterson, of Winston-Salem, N. C., Miss Mary Hilliard Hinton, Editor of the NORTH CAROLINA BOOKLET, of "Midway Plantation," Raleigh, N. C., Miss Rebecca Schenck, of Greensboro, N. C., Mr. Francis B. Lee, of Trenton, N. J., Miss Cornelia Lewis White, of Eatontown, N. J., Mr. E. M. Goddard, Librarian of the Vermont Historical Society, Montpelier, Vt., Miss Mary Cornelia Talbot II., of Providence, R. I., Mr. Clarence S. Brigham, Librarian of the Rhode Island Historical Society, Providence, R. I., Mr. William G. Stanard, Librarian of the Virginia Historical Society, Mr. William Clayton-Torrence, Bibliographer, Dr. Hamilton J. Eckenrode, Archivist and Mr. Edward S. Evans, Assistant Librarian, State Library, Richmond, Va., Rev. E. P. Miner and Mrs. Philip E. Yeatman, of Norfolk, Va., Mrs. C. Albert Hill, of Charleston, S. C., Mrs. James F. Maupin, of Portsmouth, Va., Mrs. Hugh Nelson Page, of Norfolk, Va., Mrs. William Ruffin Cox, of Richmond, Va., President of the National Society of the Colonial Dames of America, Miss Blanche Baker, of Norfolk, Va., Miss Nannie Randolph Heth, of Washington, D. C., Mrs. Barrett Wendell, of Boston, Prof. William C. Mills, Curator and Librarian of the Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society, Columbus, Ohio, Miss Anna Caroline Benning, of Columbus, Ga., Prof. Virgil A. Lewis, State Historian and Archivist, Charleston, W. Va., Mr. Arthur J. Thompson, Clarksburg, W. Va., Mr. J. A. Lein-



INTERIOR VIEW OF THE FIREPROOF HISTORY BUILDING AT THE JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION, 1907,
FROM THE SOUTH END

PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL EXHIBIT.

back, Librarian of the Wachovia Historical Society, Winston-Salem, N. C., and Mr. Cuyler Reynolds, Librarian of the Albany Historical Society, Albany, N. Y.

CATALOGUE.

LARGE PHOTOGRAPH OF RELIEF MAP OF PENNSYLVANIA,
BY EDWARD B. HARDEN, (E. B. H.) OF PHILADELPHIA.

New Sweden, 1638-1655.

Case No. 1. Photographs of Swedish manuscripts, maps, etc., on New Sweden, in the Royal Archives in Stockholm, Sweden, made in 1907, under the direction of Dr. Amandus Johnson, Fellow in Germanics in the University of Pennsylvania, through funds contributed by Joseph G. Rosen-garten, LL.D., of Philadelphia:

1. Research Room in the Royal Archives, Stockholm, Sweden, showing bound volumes of Swedish Mss. relating to New Sweden in America.

2. First page of the account book of the New Sweden (the Swedish West India) Company, showing articles brought over with the first expedition, 1637, beginning:

“1. Viagio De Florida oder Nova Suecia Die Erste
ditto: Debet: An Vier Creditores D: 3395: ör 2’.

3. Second and third pages of the account book of the New Sweden (the Swedish West India) Company, showing further articles brought over with the first expedition, and the cost of the expedition, 1637.

4. Last pages of the account book of the New Sweden (the Swedish West India) Company, 1658. No. “1,614

PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL EXHIBIT.

Balance Dieser Bücher Debet: An Sechs and Zwantzigh Creditores, D 343,357: 21-11-20 ör."

No. "1615 Nachstehende zwantzigh Debitores Debet: an Balance Dieser Bücher D 343,357: 21-11-20."

5. First page of a monthly account book kept at Stockholm, showing salaries of the officers in New Sweden in 1642:

"1. Governor: 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ R. D. a month makes for the year R. D. 800."

6. A declaration that the Indians had sold the land below (Bevent) Fort Christina as far as "Boomtiens hock (Bonibay Hook)," March 29th, 1638.

Dated at Neue Gotenborg, July 13, 1651.

Signed by

JOHAN PRINTZ	HENRICH HUYGHEN,
GUSTAVUS PRINTZ	PETER BOCK

(From Dutch Mss. in Royal Archives, Stockholm.)

7. A certificate of sale, declaring that the land up to the Santhoeck (Sandhook), where the Hollanders were building, had been sold only to the Swedes. Dated at New Gothenborg, July 16, 1651.

Signed by the Indian chiefs and John Printz, Hendrick Huygen; Johan Papegoia, Gustavus Printz, Hans Janke, Peter Bock. (From Dutch Mss.)

8. Anno 1654, July 8th.

Indian deed, conveying land to the Swedes "from Fort Christina up the river, which was not yet sold, especially Naamans Point," "and up to Mariken's Point inclusive,"

PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL EXHIBIT.

also "all the way from Mariken's Point up toTenna-
konck."

Actum Christina ut Supra.

Signed by

PAMINACA AND AHOPAMECK
JOHN RISING AND
GREGORIUS VAN DYCK.

9. 1654, July 8th.

Indian deed, certifying a former land sale, and declaring
that the Sandhoek had never been sold to Peter Stuyvesant.

"Actum Fort Christina the day and date ut supra."

Signed by:

1. PEMINACKA (as right owner)
2. SIGORI (?) (as witness)
3. Pinna (?) (as witness)
 1. JOHAN RISING
 2. JOHAN BROCKHORN
 3. GREGORIUS VAN DYCK.

10. Title page of Lindeström's manuscript "Geographia
Americae," (about 1655.)

11. Sketch of "An Indian Family," from Lindeström's
manuscript, "Geographia Americae." (about 1655.)

12. Fort Christina with surrounding country, showing
the siege of the Hollanders (Holländarens belägringh), 1655.

From original in Lindeström's manuscript "Geographia
Americae," (about 1655.)

13. Ms. Map of "New Sweden, or the River of the
Swedes" (Nova Svecia: Eller de Swenskas Revier) in India
Occidentale:

Stat der Soldaten		1642
<p>Die 24 Soldaten der 1. Comp. des Regiments der Infanterie zu Fuß, welche im Jahr 1642 in Schweden waren, sind nachfolgendermaßen besoldet worden:</p>		
1. Regiment der Infanterie zu Fuß	1. Comp.	600 - - -
2. Regiment der Infanterie zu Fuß	1. Comp.	150 - - -
3. Regiment der Infanterie zu Fuß	1. Comp.	150 - - -
4. Regiment der Infanterie zu Fuß	1. Comp.	150 - - -
5. Regiment der Infanterie zu Fuß	1. Comp.	150 - - -
6. Regiment der Infanterie zu Fuß	1. Comp.	150 - - -
7. Regiment der Infanterie zu Fuß	1. Comp.	150 - - -
8. Regiment der Infanterie zu Fuß	1. Comp.	150 - - -
9. Regiment der Infanterie zu Fuß	1. Comp.	150 - - -
10. Regiment der Infanterie zu Fuß	1. Comp.	150 - - -
11. Regiment der Infanterie zu Fuß	1. Comp.	150 - - -
12. Regiment der Infanterie zu Fuß	1. Comp.	150 - - -
13. Regiment der Infanterie zu Fuß	1. Comp.	150 - - -
14. Regiment der Infanterie zu Fuß	1. Comp.	150 - - -
15. Regiment der Infanterie zu Fuß	1. Comp.	150 - - -
16. Regiment der Infanterie zu Fuß	1. Comp.	150 - - -
17. Regiment der Infanterie zu Fuß	1. Comp.	150 - - -
18. Regiment der Infanterie zu Fuß	1. Comp.	150 - - -
19. Regiment der Infanterie zu Fuß	1. Comp.	150 - - -
20. Regiment der Infanterie zu Fuß	1. Comp.	150 - - -
21. Regiment der Infanterie zu Fuß	1. Comp.	150 - - -
22. Regiment der Infanterie zu Fuß	1. Comp.	150 - - -
23. Regiment der Infanterie zu Fuß	1. Comp.	150 - - -
24. Regiment der Infanterie zu Fuß	1. Comp.	150 - - -
Summe		400 - - -

FIRST PAGE OF A MONTHLY ACCOUNT BOOK KEPT AT STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN, SHOWING SALARIES OF THE OFFICERS IN NEW SWEDEN IN 1642

PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL EXHIBIT.

From original in Lindeström's manuscript, "Geographia Americae" (from about 1655.)

14. Map of Virginia, New Sweden (Nova Svecia,) New Holland (Nova Battaviam,) New England. From Lindeström's manuscript "Geographia Americae" (about 1655.)

15. Letter from the Swedes on the Delaware to the Swedish King, dated "Pennsylvania on the Delaware at Wiccaco in America, Nov. 30th, 1697." Signed by about 33 colonists.

16. Original manuscript map of New Sweden, 1638-1655. Compiled by Gregory B. Keen, LL.D., Curator of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, and reproduced in Winsor's "America" (Lent by Dr. Keen.)

17. Photographic views of the site of Fort Christina, the old Swedes Church at Wilmington, 1698, (F. H. R.) and other early historical places in Delaware.

Left Side Wall: 1. Oil portrait of Gustavus Adolphus, King of Sweden, (H. S. Pa.)

2. Oil portrait of Christina, Queen of Sweden. (H. S. Pa.)

3. Oil portrait of Count Axel Oxenstierna, (1583-1654), Chancellor of Sweden, Promoter of the Swedish Colonization on the Delaware. (H. S. Pa.)

Large Wall Map of "PENNSYLVANIA IN 1660: THE DUTCH AND SWEDISH SETTLEMENTS ON THE DELAWARE. The Frontier of Settlement is indicated approximately by the curved line at the margin of the colored or settled area." Scale 3 miles = 1 inch. Compiled by ALBERT COOK MYERS.

GEOGRAPHIA AMERICAÆ, eller, INDIÆ OCCID. = talis Beskrifningh, Om den ytter- sta Delen i America, indelt i Geographiske Car- ter och Delinuationer, öfver Virginica, No- va Spécian, Nova Backarion, och Nova Angliam, Tusson och väster till Nova Spécian, och om den nya Världen, Carl öfver Fort Linné- Sjöbort, den Indiariske, occidentaliske vilde Contrastier samt Fort Christina Inlagring af Söndaren, samt den Americaniske och den occi- dentaliske vilde manniskans tillstånd, Åhr 29 Caritell förskatut om allmogets krig i America, som mycket sällsamma krigiga, vordiga, och dörts- vildiga äro till att läsa, Svildet nästföljande

Register

TITLE PAGE OF LINDESTROM'S MANUSCRIPT "GEOGRAPHIA AMERICAÆ", ABOUT 1655, IN THE ROYAL ARCHIVES OF SWEDEN

1654

2. *Prunella*

17

Nachkommen der Forder. Dinstag 3. April 1870.

Ретинаса

4

... in nächster Umgebung

А. Совацкий

18

727

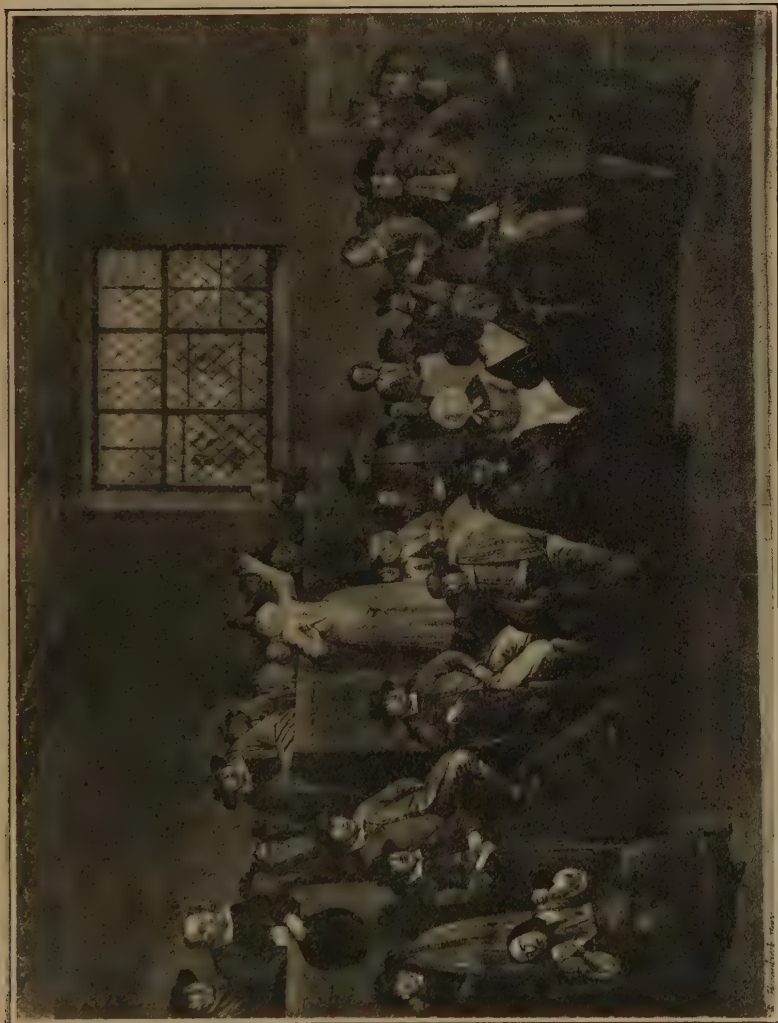
John Disinger

Requies van Dierckx

DEED, 1654, OF INDIANS TO SWEDES, CONVEYING LAND
FROM FORT CHRISTINA (WILMINGTON) TO TINICUM.
BEARS TRIBAL MARKS OF CHIEFS.



THE QUAKERS' MEETING, "CAROLUS ALLARD FECIT ET EXCUDIT,"
AMSTERDAM, HOLLAND, ABOUT 1680



THE QUAKER MEETING, LONDON OR AMSTERDAM ABOUT 1680. ENGRAVED FROM
THE PAINTING BY EGBERT VAN HEEMSKERCK (1645-1704).

PENNSYLVANIA AT JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION.

Early Quakers.

Column No. 1. Portrait of George Fox (1624-1690), Founder of the Quakers. Large engraving. (Y. F. A.)

Portrait of George Fox, photograph of oil portrait owned by Swarthmore College. (Y. F. A.)

The Quakers' Meeting, rare engraving by Carolus Allard, ("Fect et Excudit") Amsterdam, about 1680. (Mrs. C. R.)

The Quaker Meeting, London, about 1680, rare engraving from the painting by E. Heemskirck. (Mrs. C. R.)

Friends' Meeting House, Fifth and Cherry Streets, Philadelphia, 1828. (F. M.)

Framed photograph of Caleb Pusey House, the oldest in Pennsylvania, built 1683, at Upland, Chester, Pa. (A. C. M.)

Left Side Wall: Map of England in needlework. (Mrs. W. D. F.)

Case No. 11. Collection of photographs, engravings, manuscripts, etc.:

1. Large photograph of Samuel Lucas's water color drawing, "The Friends' Monthly Meeting at Earith, Huntingdonshire, England." (Mrs. C. R.)

2. Large photograph of Samuel Lucas's water color, "A Sitting of London Yearly Meeting," 1840. (Mrs. C. R.)

3. Large photograph of painting, "A Sitting of Grace Church St. Meeting, London, about 1778." (Mrs. C. R.)

4. Quaker Meeting, London, 1809—engraving. (Mrs. C. R.)

5. Friends Meeting House and Academy, Philadelphia, 1789. (Mrs. C. R.)

PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL EXHIBIT.

6. Photograph of Swarthmore Hall, Lancashire, England, home of George Fox, Founder of the Quakers. (A. C. M.)

7. Two photographs of the interior of Swarthmore Hall. (F. & L.)

8. Two photographs of George Fox's Meeting House at Swarthmore, England. (F. & L.)

9. Latin lexicon of Caleb Pusey (1655-1726,) Provincial, Councilor of Pennsylvania, friend of Penn, writer of anti-Keith pamphlets, Justice of the Provincial Supreme Court. Contains only known copy of his book plate: "Caleb Pusey, Philadelphia, April 28, 1724." (Miss L. C. S.)

10. Photographic views of Caleb Pusey's house, near Chester, built 1683, now the oldest in Pennsylvania. (A. C. M.)

11. Photographs of Caleb Pusey's will and inventory, dated 1726, in which the Latin dictionary is mentioned. (A. C. M.)

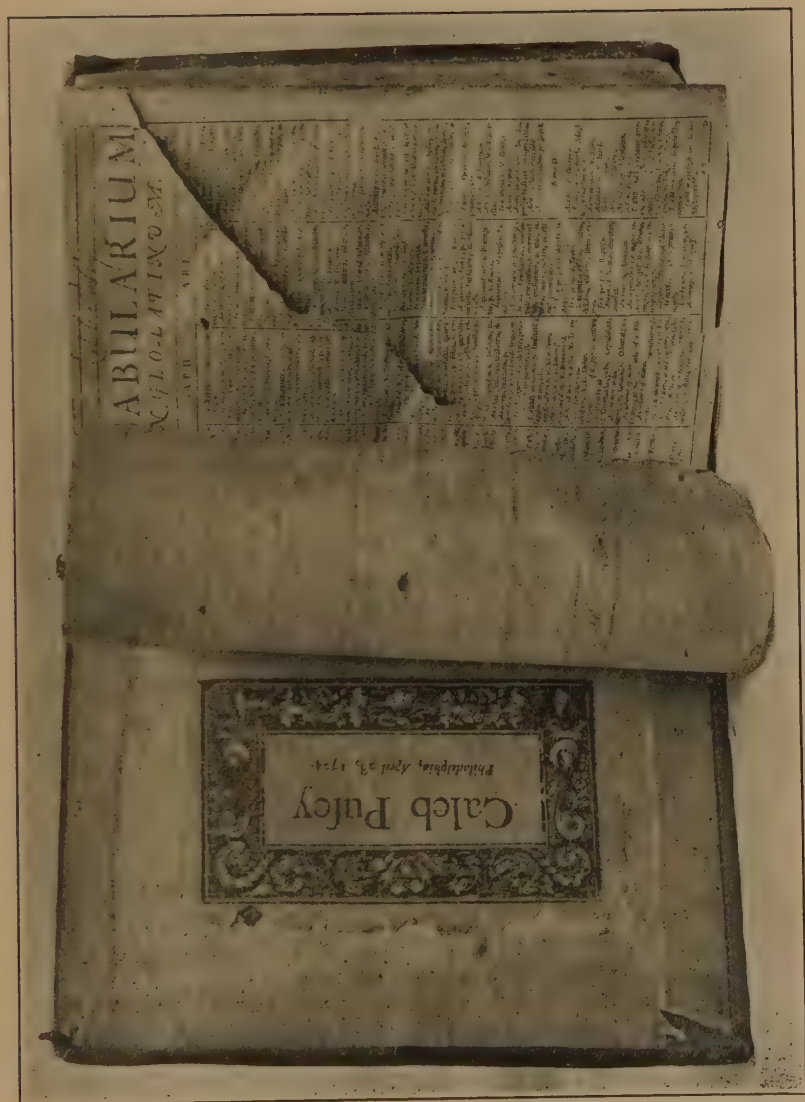
Portraits of Quakers: Morris Cope, Elizabeth W. Levick, Mary S. Lippincott, George Dillwyn, James Pemberton, Nicholas Waln, Samuel J. Levick, Rebecca Price.

Quaker silhouettes: John Pemberton (1727-1795); Henry Drinker (1734-1807); James Pemberton (1724-1809); John Parrish (1730-1807); Thomas Shillitoe (1754-1836); Dr. Joseph Parrish, 1840; Martha Routh, minister, 1817; John Smith of the Burlington Smiths; Rebecca Jones, 1787. (Mrs. F. B. G.)

Silhouette of Deborah Logan. (A. C. M.)



LATIN DICTIONARY OF CALEB PUSEY (1655-1726)



CALEB PUSEY'S BOOK PLATE, 1724

PENNSYLVANIA AT JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION

Photograph of miniature of Susan Emlen, *née* Dillwyn.
(A. C. M.)

Original Quaker marriage certificate, Samuel Rickey and Mary Cresson, Philadelphia, 1795. (Mrs. F. B. G.)

Four Quaker Figures. (Mrs. C. R.)

Friends' Meeting House, Hopewell, Frederick County, Va., built 1759. (Mrs. C. R.)

Friends' Meeting House at New Garden, N. C., 1869.
(Mrs. C. R.)

Table II. Facsimiles: Quaker marriage certificate, John Worilow, son of Thomas Worilow, of Edgemont Township, Chester Co., Pennsylvania, and Ann Maris, daughter of George Maris, of Springfield Township, married 8 Mo. 14, 1690, at a Quaker Meeting at Bartholomew Coppock's, Jr., house, Springfield Township. (G. C.)

Quaker marriage certificate, Abiah Taylor, yeoman, son of Abiah Taylor, of Didcot Co., Berks, England, yeoman, and Deborah Gearing, spinster, daughter of John Gearing of Standford in ye Vale, Co. Berks, yeoman, married 2 Mo. (April) 18, 1694 at flaringdon Quaker Meeting, Berks. (G. C.)

Quaker marriage certificate, Joseph Taylor, of Didcot, Co. Berks, carpenter, and Elizabeth Hains, of Harwell, Co. Berks, spinster, married 1 Mo. (March) 16, 1700, at Blueberry Quaker Meeting, Berks. (G. C.)

Quaker marriage certificate, Emanuel Low, citizen and fishmonger, of London, son of Gervase Low, late citizen and merchant-tailor, of London, deceased, and Ann, his wife, to Ann Archdale, of Cheping-Wycomb, Co. Bucks.

PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL EXHIBIT.

England, spinster, one of the daughters of John Archdale, of Cheping-Wycomb, "Gent," and Elizabeth, his wife, married 5 Mo. (July) 12, 1688, at a Quaker Meeting in Cheping-Wycomb. Signed by John Archdale (Sometime Governor of Carolina.)

Quaker marriage certificate, Samuel Painter, Jr., son of Samuel Painter and Elizabeth, his wife, of Birmingham, Chester Co., Pennsylvania, and Esther Gilpin, daughter of Joseph Gilpin, deceased, and Hannah, his widow, of Birmingham, married 6 Mo. 5, 1741, at Concord Quaker Meeting, Chester County. (G. C.)

Quaker marriage certificate, Anthony Morris, of Philadelphia, brewer, son of Anthony Morris, of same city, and Elizabeth Hudson, daughter of William Hudson, of same city, married 4 Mo. 30, 1732, at Philadelphia Quaker Meeting. (R. C. M.)

Left Side Wall: Large Wall Map, "PENNSYLVANIA IN 1690: THE QUAKER SETTLEMENTS UNDER WILLIAM PENN," showing extent and dates of settlement, etc. Compiled by ALBERT COOK MYERS.

Rear Wall to Left: Large framed map of Pennsylvania, by Thomas Holme, Surveyor-General of Pennsylvania, under William Penn, engraved about 1689. Only three or four known copies. (H. C.)

William Penn and His Family.

Oil portrait of William Penn (1644-1718), in Armour, full length. (Center of rear wall, No. 20.) Lent by the State of Pennsylvania.

PENNSYLVANIA AT JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION.

Left Side Wall: Portrait of William Penn, (after the Bevan likeness) engraved by Sartain from the painting by Inman. (Y. F. A.)

Case V: Engraved portrait with Ms. autograph, (1667) of Sir William Penn, (1621-1670.) (C. F. J.)

Engraved portraits of William Penn, (1644-1718.) (C. F. J.)

Jordans Meeting House, Bucks, England, the burial place of William Penn—The Westminster Abbey of the Quakers. Etching. (Y. F. A.)

The Great Elm Tree of Shackamaxon (Now Kensington,) Philadelphia, under which, according to tradition, William Penn made a treaty with the Indians in 1682. (H. S. Pa.)

William Penn's Treaty with the Indians, 1682. Engraved by John Boydell, London, 1775, from the painting made in 1771, by Benjamin West, for Thomas Penn, son of William Penn, the Proprietor. The original painting is now in Independence Hall, Philadelphia. (F. H. L. of S. C.)

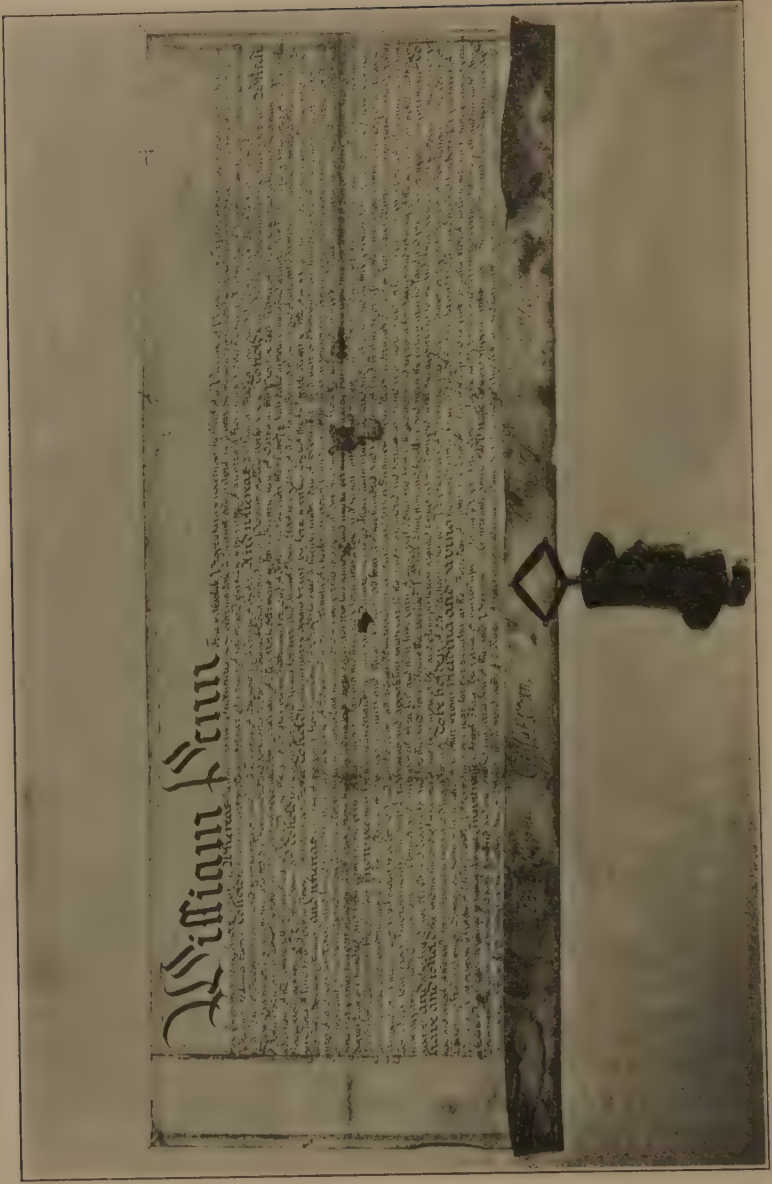
Original William Penn parchment deed, 1703, with broken wax seal, bearing Penn arms, for land in Edgmont Township, Chester County, granted to John Bowne, Jr., of Long Island; signed by James Logan, Thomas Story, Griffith Owen and Edward Shippen. (G. C.)

Original William Penn parchment deed, 1709, with attached wax seal bearing Penn arms, for land in the Forks of Brandywine Creek, Bradford Township, Chester Co., granted to Thomas Buffington and signed for the Proprietor by James Logan, Griffith Owen and Edward Shippen. (G. C.)

William Benn

The first of these is the *Journal of the Proceedings of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland*, which was first published in 1793, and has since been continued annually. It contains a full and accurate account of all the proceedings of the General Assembly, from the opening of the session to the close, including the names of the ministers and members present, the reports of the various committees, and the decisions of the Assembly on all matters of importance. It is a valuable work, and one which every member of the Church should possess.

WILLIAM PENN PARCHMENT DEED, 1713.



WILLIAM PENN PARCHMENT DEED, 1703

PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL EXHIBIT.

Original William Penn parchment deed, 1713, with large wax seal bearing Penn arms attached, for land in Willistown Township, Chester County, granted to Francis Yarnall, signed for the Proprietor by James Logan, Isaac Norris and Richard Hill. (G. C.)

Original framed parchment deed signed by Springett Penn, son of William Penn, Jr., (Rear wall, right center.) (Pa. S. C. D. A.)

Parchment deed, dated 1681, signed by William Penn, (H. C.)

Land warrant, dated 1698, signed by William Penn, with his seal and coat-of-arms. (Pa. S. C. D. A.)

Land receipt, signed by William Penn, 1682. (Pa. S. C. D. A.)

Original patent for land in Bedford County, granted by Thomas and John Penn, Proprietors of Pennsylvania, and signed by John Penn, 1773, with large seal attached. (Pa. S. C. D. A.)

Land warrant, dated 1739, signed by Thomas Penn, son of William, the Founder, and by Benjamin Eastburn, Surveyor-General. (C. F. J.)

Land warrant issued to Joshua Morgan, of Mill Creek, New Castle County, Del., 10 Mo. 22, 1702, signed by Logan, Shippen, Owen, Story. (Pa. S. C. D. A.)

Portraits of Thomas Penn, his wife, Lady Julianna Penn, the children of Thomas Penn, John Penn, Richard Penn. (A. C. M.)

Views of Jordans Quaker Meeting House, England (exterior and interior), the burial place of William Penn and his two wives, and view of William Penn chair.

PENNSYLVANIA AT JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION.

Table II: Large facsimile deed, dated March 3, 1681, between William Penn, Esq., of Worminghurst, County Sussex, and Thomas Vernon, of Santhorne, County Palatine, of Chester, yeoman, for 625 acres of unlocated land in Pennsylvania, the consideration being 12 pounds 10 shillings. (G. C.)

Facsimile deed of Lease and Release, William Penn to Oliver Cope, of Aubry, County Wilts, tailor, dated September 8, 1681, 250 acres of unlocated land in Pennsylvania. (G. C.)

Case V: James Logan (1674-1751) of "Stenton," Philadelphia, William Penn's secretary.

Photographs of the portraits of James Logan, his daughter Sarah, (1715-1744), wife of Isaac Norris, his grandson Dr. George Logan, and wife Deborah Logan *née* Norris.

Eleven photographic views of "Stenton," Logan's silver service. pewter plates, his watch, powder horn of James Logan, Jr., pages of the diary of John Smith, son-in-law of James Logan, John Smith's love letters to Hannah Logan and Smith's tall clock. (A. C. M.)

Original parchment bound account book of William Logan, son of James, 1740-1760.

Original Ms. Logan Colonial recipe book from "Stenton." Autograph letter, 1822, of Deborah Logan.

Original blue Dutch tile from fireplace at "Stenton." (Pa. S. C. D. A.)

Autograph Ms., dated 1701, of James Logan, William Penn's Secretary in Pennsylvania, concerning a market in Germantown. (S. & R. Soc.)

PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL EXHIBIT.

Autograph Ms. of James Logan to Proprietor Penn, dated 1734. (Pa. S. C. D. A.)

Under Case II: A large old hide-bound trunk of the Logan family of "Stenton." (Pa. S. C. D. A.)

Rear Wall: Large Wall Map "PENNSYLVANIA IN 1715," showing extent and dates of settlement and the location of the racial elements in colors, etc. Compiled by ALBERT COOK MYERS.

Rear Wall: Upper Row of Portraits: No. 1 (left) Oil portrait of Sir William Keith, (1680-1749), Governor of Pennsylvania, 1717-1726. (H. S. Pa.)

No. 2. Oil portrait of Patrick Gordon (1644-1736), Governor of Pennsylvania, 1726-1736. (H. S. Pa.)

No. 3. Oil portrait of William Peters. (H. S. Pa.)

No. 4. Oil portrait of William Moore (c. 1735-1793), Pres. Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania, 1781-1782. (H. S. Pa.)

No. 5. Oil portrait of Thomas Wharton (1735-1778), Pres., Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania, 1777-1778. (H. S. Pa.)

No. 6. Oil portrait of John Dickinson (1732-1808), Pres., Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania, 1782-1785, author of "Letters from a Pennsylvania Farmer." (H. S. Pa.)

No. 7. Oil portrait of General Anthony Wayne (1745-1796). (H. S. Pa.)

No. 8. Oil portrait of Joseph Reed, (1741-1785), Pres.



VIEW OF LEFT REAR WALL OF PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL
EXHIBIT

PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL EXHIBIT.

of Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania, 1778-1781. (H. S. Pa.)

No. 9. Oil portrait of Thomas Mifflin (1744-1800). President of Supreme Executive Council, 1788-1790, Governor of Pennsylvania, 1790-1799. (H. S. Pa.)

No. 10. Oil portrait of Thomas McKean (1734-1817), a Signer of the Declaration of Independence, Chief Justice of Pennsylvania, 1777-1799; Governor of Pennsylvania, 1799-1808.

No. 11. Oil portrait of George Bryan (1731-1791), Vice-President of Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania, 1788. (H. S. Pa.)

No. 12. Oil portrait of Frederick August Muhlenberg, (G. Soc.)

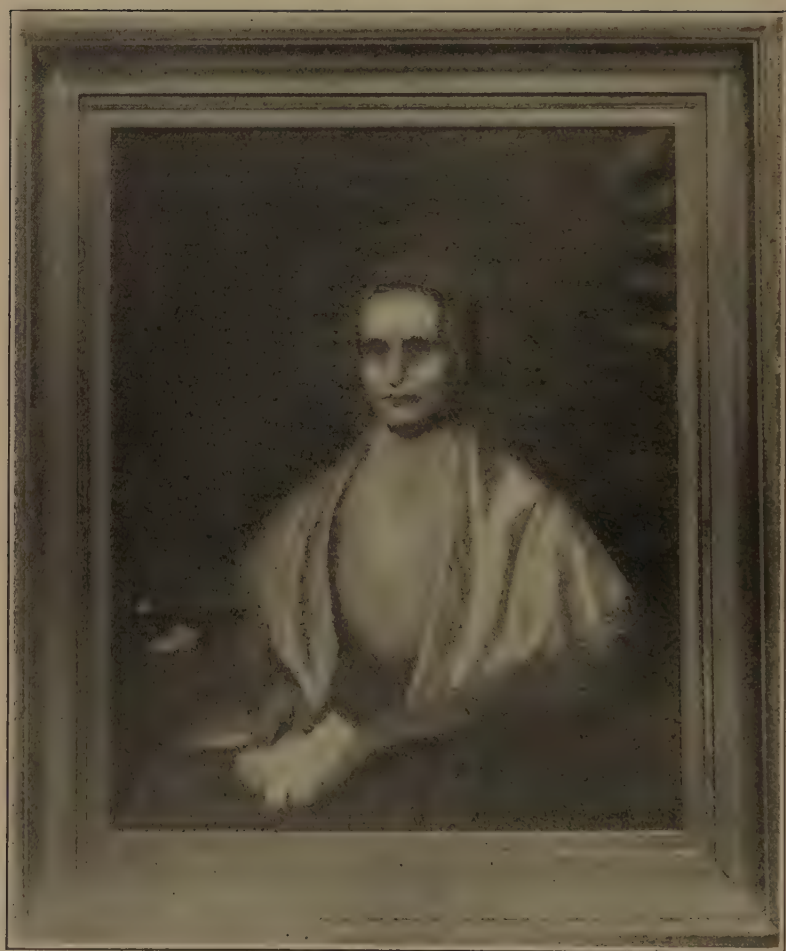
No. 13. Oil portrait of Baron Steuben (1730-1794), the Drillmaster of the American Army at Valley Forge. (H. S. Pa.)

Rear Wall, Second Row of Portraits: No. 19. Oil portrait of James Hamilton (c. 1710-1783), Governor of Pennsylvania, 1748-1754, 1759-1763, 1771-1773. (H. S. Pa.)

No. 21. Oil portrait of Stephen Girard (1750-1831), Philadelphia Merchant, Founder of Girard College. (H. S. Pa.)

No. 22. Oil portrait said to be of Hans Herr, early Mennonite settler of Lancaster County, Pa., owned by the Lancaster Library Association. (L. C. H. S.)

No. 23. Oil portrait of Henry Melchoir Muhlenberg, (1711-1787), Organizer of the Lutheran Church in America. (H. S. Pa.)



OIL PORTRAIT OF LUCRETIA MOTT, QUAKER MINISTER, ANTI-SLAVERY LEADER. PAINTED BY WILLIAM H. FURNESS, JR.

PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL EXHIBIT.

Right Side Wall: No. 30. Original oil portrait by Beck, of Samuel W. Pennypacker, Governor of Pennsylvania, 1903-1907, President of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania Historian. (H. S. Pa.)

Left Side Wall: John J. Audubon—engraving. (F. I. C.)

Dr. Benjamin Rush, the Signer—engraving. (F. I. C.)

Thomas Paine—engraving. (F. I. C.)

William Bartram, the botanist, of Philadelphia, son of John Bartram,—engraving. (F. I. C.)

William Bradford,—engraving. (F. I. C.)

Joseph Hopkinson,—engraving. (F. I. C.)

Philadelphia and Old Philadelphia County.

(Original County, 1682.)

Case IV: Photographs of portraits of prominent early Philadelphians, etc. (A. C. M.):

Edward Shippen (1639-1712), Mayor of Philadelphia.

Joseph Shippen (1679-1741), of Germantown.

Silhouette of Edward Shippen (1703-1781), of Lancaster, with his coat-of-arms, and view of his house. (G. S.)

Colonial Joseph Shippen (1732-1810), son of Edward Shippen, of Lancaster.

Edward Shippen (1729-1806), Chief Justice of Pennsylvania, painted by Gilbert Stuart.

Silhouette of Owen Jones (1711-1783), Colonial Treasurer of Pennsylvania.

Governor James Hamilton (1710-1783).

Andrew Hamilton (1676-1740-1).

William Allen, Chief Justice of Pennsylvania and Mayor of Philadelphia.

PENNSYLVANIA AT JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION.

Tench Francis (d. 1758), Attorney-General of Pennsylvania.

Benjamin Franklin.

John Inglis.

Dr. Thomas Cadwalader.

Charles Norris (1712-1766).

William Plumsted (1708-1765), Mayor of Philadelphia.

Charles Willing (1710-1754).

Mrs. Charles Willing.

Benjamin Lay (1677-1760), Reformer.

Richard Peters.

Mrs. William Rawle, by Gilbert Stuart.

Mrs. Isaac Wharton (1760-1831).

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Pemberton, painted by Hesselius.

Mrs. Clement Plumsted.

William Henry, of Lancaster, painted by Benjamin West.

(J. W. J.)

Colonel Samuel Miles (1739-1805).

Colonel Samuel Brodhead (d. 1809).

Timothy Matlack, by Charles Willson Peale.

Provost William Smith, of the University of Pennsylvania. (B. A. K.)

Photographs of brickwork in the attic of the old Morris Mansion, 118 Front Street, Philadelphia, ("A. M. 1686;" Anthony Morris,) silver chafing dish brought to America, 1682, by Anthony Morris, and old Morris Mansion, 225 South 8th Street, Philadelphia. (R. C. M.)

James Wilson, Signer. (B. A. K.)

Hugh H. Breckenridge, author of the first novel written west of the Alleghenies, by Gilbert Stuart. (B. A. K.)

Photographs of the "Woodlands," seat of the Hamilton

PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL EXHIBIT.

family; headquarters of Lord Cornwallis, at Fox Chase; Toby Leech house, Cheltenham; Oxford Episcopal Church, 1695; Quaker Meeting House, 12th near Market Street, Philadelphia; Old Swedes Church, Philadelphia, 1698; House and Garden of John Bartram, American Botanist to King George; ancient cypress tree in Bartram's Garden; Quaker Meeting House, Fourth and Arch Streets, Philadelphia; Scull and Heap's view of Philadelphia, 1750.

Views in and near the Foulke mansion, Penllyn, where Sally Wister wrote her Journal, 1777-1778; George Emlen House (Washington's headquarters, Battle of Whitemarsh); "Graeme Park," near Horsham, Montgomery County, built 1722, by Sir William Keith, Governor of Pennsylvania (modern view and photograph of a painting made in 1755). (A. C. M.)

Original Ms. exchange, 1756, to Benjamin Franklin for the payment of Braddock's Army. (F. I. C.)

Color reproduction of Peter Cooper's view of Philadelphia, 1718. (B. B.)

Original Ms. of William Bradford's proposals to print the Bible addressed to the Quaker Meeting, dated Philadelphia, 1 Mo. 1, 1687-8. (H. C.)

Original parchment signed by Governor Patrick Gordon. (Mrs. C. R.)

Left Side Wall: The Old Court House, Second and Market Streets, Philadelphia. Water Color. (H. S. Pa.)

Benjamin Franklin at the Court of France, 1778. Large colored engraving. (G. R. P.)

Photograph of autograph Ms. of Benjamin Franklin, dated 1775. (F. I. C.)

Resolved, the friends at war. I have purposed and intend
to wrap up the same to come at 3

- 1st That we give notice that it is proposed for a large large
Bible to be printed in way of full testimony (a method used
in England for the printing of large voluminous, for example
- when they are large and many times an uncertainty of sale
when published) - and so forth to all that are willing to sub-
scribe to good and great work as the printing of the Bible
Bible etc. and a large range of other.
- 2nd That it shall be printed on a fair Character and good
paper and well bound.
- 3rd That it shall contain the 3rd and new Testament with their
approaches, and all so have useful Marginal Notes.
- 4th That it shall be allowed (to them that subscribe) for 20th of the
above what one of the same volume in England would
cost.
- 5th That the price shall be half 5th less money and half good
money, price. But ^{who} they really ^{will} not ^{pay} this (and
yet are willing to encourage the good work) goods at money
price shall satisfy.
- 6th That those who do subscribe for two shall have the 1st quality
of the same, and those who subscribe for one shall have the 2nd quality.
- in 1000 c. 30 y. the other quality 50 c. 30 y. in England one
have 10 books which at 2 c. 6 p. is 18th of a considerable
profit and no less than.
- 7th That to the 1000 c. do not be afraid the 3rd Bible will not be
allowed under 20 c. price.
- 8th That of encouragement given by words, praising and
paying the 3rd Bible will be put forward, and all that are
willing to come that the same (of 1000 and 1000) of the
and 1000 (in one year and half of 1000) of the
= 1000 p. a.

W. B.

W. B.

Resolved, the friends at war. I have purposed and intend
to wrap up the same to come at 3

matter and their good liking of the same, do intend
order and appoint one or two places in each county on both
the River where any may come and subscribe that are in
- 20th of the same, and so forth to all that are willing to sub-
scribe to good and great work as the printing of the Bible
Bible etc. and a large range of other.

an obligation for the delivery of the Number of Bible (so
printed and bound of 1000) of the 1000 of the 1000
shall deposit Money for

William Bradford



BYBERRY, QUAKER MEETING HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA COUNTY. BUILT 1808

PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL EXHIBIT.

Rear Wall: "Friends and Enemies, 1778." Water color scene in Philadelphia during the British occupation, by H. A. Ogden. (G. & Co.)

"The British Entry into Philadelphia, 1776." Water color by H. A. Ogden. (G. & Co.)

"John André and Peggy Chew, 1778." At the Chew Mansion, Germantown. (G. & Co.)

On Desk: Map of Philadelphia and vicinity, 1777. (Mrs. C. R.)

Column III, Side toward Entrance: Early view of Schuylkill Bridge at Philadelphia. (Pa. S. Lib.)

Table II: Joseph Gilbert Homestead (stone), Byberry, built 1722, birthplace of Benjamin Gilbert, the Indian Captive.

Frankford Friends' Meeting House.

Byberry Friends' Meeting House.

Germantown, (1683.)

Near Column III: Surveying instrument, made by David Rittenhouse, owned by the Corson family. (M. C. H. S.)

Pennsylvania German cradle, owned by the Keyser family, of Germantown. (S. & R. Soc.)

Under Case I: Powder chest used in the War of 1812, by the Daniel Heilig Artillery. (S. & R. Soc.)

Column No. 4: Facsimile of the Germantown Friends' Protest Against Slavery, 1688. (M. D. L.)

Photograph old gambrel-roofed house, one of oldest in Germantown. (S. & R. Soc.)



VIEW OF EXHIBITS OF THE SITE AND RELIC SOCIETY
OF GERMANTOWN

PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL EXHIBIT.

Washington's residence in Germantown, 1793. Water color. (S. & R. Soc.)

Photograph of the front doors of the Chew Mansion, Germantown. (S. & R. Soc.)

Photograph of old mill wheel, Germantown. (S. & R. Soc.)

Column III, towards Case X: Old School House, Germantown. Water color. (S. & R. Soc.)

Photographs of oil portraits of John Christopher Meng, (1697-1785) and son John Meng (1734-1754), portrait painter, of Germantown. (S. & R. Soc.)

Interior view of "Cliveden," the Chew House, Germantown. (S. & R. Soc.)

Photograph of bullet-riddled fence, Battle of Germantown. (C. F. J.)

Montgomery County.

(From Philadelphia County, 1789.)

Table II: Gwynedd Friends' Meeting House.

Abington Friends' Meeting House (Stone,) Jenkintown.
Friends' Meeting House (Stone), Horsham.

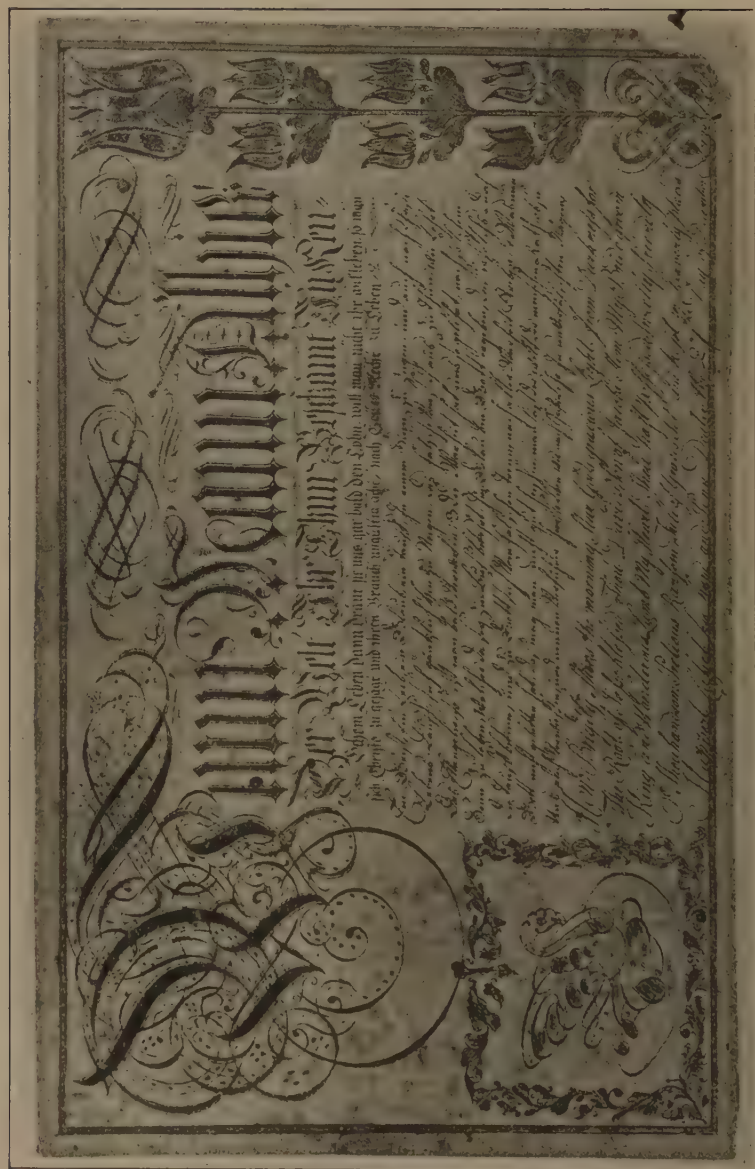
Plymouth Friends' Meeting House.

Upper Dublin Friends' Meeting House. (C. F. J.)

Old Hatboro Library. (F. & L.)

Column II, side towards Entrance: View of old log house, Flourtown, Montgomery Co., Pa., the home of Captain Balthaser Heydrick of the Revolution. Framed photograph. (M. C. H. S.)

Case VII: Photographic views of the Trappe Lutheran Church. (F. & L.)



ILLUMINATED PENNSYLVANIA GERMAN MANUSCRIPT ("VORSCHRIFT"), ATTRIBUTED TO CHRISTOPHER DICK, THE SCHOOLMASTER OF THE SKIPPACK, 1769

PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL EXHIBIT.

Illuminated German manuscript (*Vorschrift*), attributed to Christopher Dock. (S. W. P.)

Facsimile of quaint letter, dated 1742, written by Henry Pennebaker, (ancestor of Ex-Governor Samuel W. Pennypacker,) of Bebbers Twp., now Montgomery County. (A.C.M.)

Table I: Photographs of Old King-of-Prussia Inn on Valley Forge Road; and General Wayne Inn; Old Mill at Hatboro, Montgomery County.

Berks County.

(From Philadelphia County, 1752.)

Table I: Photographs of Quaker Meeting Houses in Berks County: Maiden Creek, built early as 1737; Exeter built early as 1737; Robeson, built before 1741; Reading, built 1765, taken down 1868, (also interior views.)

Photograph of Lightfoot homestead (Quaker) near Maiden Creek, Berks Co., built 1793.

Photograph of the original Chester Harding portrait of Daniel Boone, a native of Berks County, of a Quaker family. (R. G. T.)

Photograph of old log barn, near White Bear Station, Berks County.

Photograph of Friends' Meeting House, Columbia, Pa.

Photograph of Roaring Creek Quaker Meeting House, 1796.

Side of Column III, towards Case X: 1. Portrait of John Henry Keppele (b. 1716 in Treschklingen, d. 1797 in Philadelphia). First President of the German Society of Philadelphia. (G. Soc.)

PENNSYLVANIA AT JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION.

2. Portrait of Isaac Wamboldt (1767-1837), Secretary and President of the German Society, Philadelphia. (G. Soc.)

3. Portrait of Philip Matthias Wolsieffer. (G. Soc.)

Pennsylvania German Imprints

(Case No. X.)

Lent by the German Society of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, unless otherwise indicated:

Biblia, Das ist: Die Heilige Schrift, Germantown: Gedruckt bey Christopher Saur, 1743. (The first Bible printed in a European language in America, by Christopher Saur, in Germantown, in 1743.) (C. F. J.)

Biblia, Das ist: Die ganze Göttliche Heilige Schrift, (Somerset: printed by Frederick Goeb, 1813.)

Biblia, Das ist: Die Heilige Schrift, Germantown. Printed by Christopher Saur, 1763.

Biblia, Das ist: Die ganze Göttliche Heilige Schrift. Reading; printed by Gottlob Jungmann, 1805.

Tägliche Unerhaltungen mit Gott . . . von Thiede. Hagerstown, Md., 1820.

Ernstaffte Christen = Pflicht, Ephrata Druck u. Verlag der Brüderschaft, Anno MDCCLXX.

Gluabens = Bespräche Mit Gott. von Johanna Eleonora Peterson. * * * Frankfort and Leipzig, 1691.

Wohl = eingerichtetes Arzney = Buchlein, Philadelphia; printed by Henrich Miller, 1771.

Evangelium Nicodemi, Lancaster; printed by Jacob Bailey, 1784.

PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL EXHIBIT.

Ross = Artzney Buchlein, Germantown, printed by Christopher Saur, 1771.

Empfindungen des Herzens . . ., von Helmuth, Philadelphia; printed by Melchoir Steiner, 1781.

Geschichten von Erscheinungen der Geister. Germantown, printed by Christopher Saur, 1755.

Einige Gedichte und Lieder von Johann Christoph Kunze. Philadelphia, printed by Christopher and Peter Saur, 1778.

Bogatszy's Schatz = Kästlein. Philadelphia, printed by Zentler, 1811.

Geistliche und erbauliche Briefe-von Terstegen. Printed at Lebanon, by Hartman, 1819.

Pauli Aeginetae Totius Rei Medicae Libri VII ad Professionem Parati, et Brevi Summa Omnem artem complectentes. Per Janum Cornarium Jani Cornarii Medici Physici. Basile Ae per Joannes Her vagios Anno DMLVI (1556). (A. F. D.)

John Joachim Becher's Parnassus, printed 1662—a German book on Botany, Zoology, etc. (Mrs. J. R.)

Auslegung der Epistelen und Evangelien, V. Martinus Luther. Anno MDXXIII. In der Loblichen statt Colmar. (H. S. K.)

Zionitischer Weyrauches Hügel, Germantown. Gedruckt bey Christoph Saur, 1739. (One of the earliest of the Saur imprints, a hymnal of 800 pages, printed for the Ephrata community.) (C. F. J.)

Das Leben Gottes. Philadelphia, printed by Benjamin Franklin, 1756. (Autograph of Conrad Weiser.)

Das Kleine Davidische Psalterspiel. Germantown, printed by Christopher Saur, 1744. (S. & R. Soc.)

1796
 Feb 22nd 9th of Minna Pfister
 Lina Maria Pfister
 Linna Maria Pfister

1797
 December 9th of Minna
 Pfister Linna Maria
 Pfister

1799
 Sept 17th of Minna
 Linna Maria Pfister
 in 12th of 1800

1806
 3rd the
 Feb 1st Monday before
 day between 3 & 4 o'clock. She depended for time
 as she was Preceded
 Wednesday the 5th in the
 at 10 o'clock

PAGES FROM A PENNSYLVANIA GERMAN FAMILY REGISTER

PENNSYLVANIA AT JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION.

Ausbund, Das ist: Etliche schöne Christliche Lieder, Germantown, printed by Christopher Saur, 1742.

Kurtzer und erbaulicher Auszug oder = Denck = würdige Sprüche Aus Christian Hohburgs. Germantown, printed by Christopher Saur, 1748.

Case IX: Four calendars, printed by the Saur in Germantown, 1759, 1760, 1772, 1795, and one by Michael Billmeyer, Germantown, 1814. (S. & R. Soc.)

Bucks County.

(Original County, 1682.)

Table II: Photographic views, etc:

Friends' Meeting House, Newtown.

Wrightstown Friends' Meeting House, exterior and interior views, graveyard, and "Walking Purchase" monument.

Buckingham Friends' Meeting House.

Langhorne Friends' Meeting House, (Stone.)

Makefield Friends' Meeting House.

Solebury Friends' Meeting House. (C. F. J.)

Views Old Taylor homestead, Upper Makefield Twp. (O. H.)

Taylor House, Taylorsville. (O. H.)

William Linton House, Newton, 1796. (O. H.)

Red Lion Inn on the Bristol Pike.

Original Ms. autograph of Phineas Pemberton (case IV.) (C. F. J.)

Old Chester County.

(Original County, 1682.)

Including what is now *Delaware County.*

Case III: Original Mss. lent by Gilbert Cope, Esq., West Chester, Pa.:

PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL EXHIBIT.

1. Indenture, dated September, 1714, for indented servant, James Elwood, of London, aged fourteen, who arrived at Philadelphia in the ship Mary Hope, John Annis, master, April 3, 1715.

2. Tavern-keeper's bond, 1718, for Ruth Hoskins, Quaker inn-keeper; signed by John Wright, J. P.

3. Certificate of election, 1721, for Thomas Edwards Philip Taylor, John Musgrave, Joseph Harvey, Samuel Hollingsworth and William Webb, with seals and signatures of Rich. Woodward, Joseph Brinton, William Pyle, Henry Osborn, Moses Key, Jacob Vernon.

4. Certificate of election, 1724, Samuel Hollingsworth, to be Commissioner of Chester County, signed and sealed by Jno: Taylor, Sheriff, Samuel Nutt, William Webb, George Aston, James Abraham, John Jones, Philip Taylor.

5. Certificate of election, 1726, Isaac Taylor to be a Commissioner for Chester County, with signatures and seals of Jno. Taylor, John Smith, Benj. ffred, John Jones, Caleb Pusey, Evan Lewis, Moses Key.

6. Certificate of election, 1727, Joseph Brinton and David Jones, of Conestoga, Samuel Lewis, of Haverford, Caleb Cowpland, Stephen Evans, and William Paschall, to be assessors of Chester County. Signatures and seals of Jno. Taylor, Sheriff, Natha: Newlin, George Ashbridge, Joseph Pennock, Jacob Howell, Jno: Taylor, John Davis.

7. Petition for tavern license, 1728, for Thomas George, who "is Settling" in Kennett Township "by the Great Road to Nottingham." Autograph signatures of Aaron Harlan, Robart Hannum, Wm. Miller, Tho: Harlan, Swithin Chandler, Joshua Harlan, Saml Pyle, jur., Thomas Heald,



PORTRAIT OF ROBERT MORRIS, AGED THREE. THIS AND THE PORTRAIT OF HIS SISTER JANE, AGED FIVE, WERE THE FIRST OIL PORTRAITS PAINTED BY BENJAMIN WEST (1738-1820), THE PENNSYLVANIA PRESIDENT OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF THE FINE ARTS, WHEN A BOY, ABOUT 1753.



PORTRAIT OF JANE MORRIS, AGED FIVE. THIS AND THE
PORTRAIT OF HER BROTHER ROBERT WERE THE FIRST
OIL PORTRAITS PAINTED BY BENJAMIN WEST, WHEN
A BOY, ABOUT 1753.

PENNSYLVANIA AT JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION.

—?, William Horne, Providence Scott, Edmund Cutcher, Gayan Miller, Mordecay Cloud, Joshua Pearce, Jeremiah Cloud, Thomas Wickersham, Joseph Mercer, John heald, Thomas Gilpin, Betty Caldwell, John Wilson, Samuel Hollingsworth.

8. Petition to be appointed attorney-at-law, 1735, John Ross, Gent.

9 and 10. Petition for pedler's license, 1736, by Joseph Burgoign, who has "Served the term of flour Years unto Evan Lewis Late of the Township of Newtown," and has since resided in the Townships of Edgmont and Willistown. With autograph signatures of James Massey, francis mechem William Griffith, John Owen, John Yarnall, Tho: Massey, John Hibberd, Nathaniel Grubb, William Grubb, William Garrett, Lawrence Cox, Mordecai Lewis, Wm. Lewis, Nathan Lewis, Francis Yarnall.

Table II: Facsimile of inventory of the goods and chattels of George Chandler, (English emigrant to Pennsylvania) who died December 8, 1687, "in his passage to" Pennsylvania, made 7 Mo. 5, 1688.

Photograph of will of Thomas Brassie, of Chester, dated 7 Mo. 11, 1690. (A. C. M.)

Photographs or engraved views of Gabriel Thomas's map of Pennsylvania, 1694 (B. A. K.); Washington's Headquarters at Valley Forge (exterior and interior); stone marking Penn's landing place at Chester; birthplace of Benjamin West, Swarthmore; portrait of Benjamin West with original Ms. autograph. (Mrs. C. R.)

Photographs of Pennsylvania Gazette, 1729. (B. B.); Washington's Inn at Chester; First Quaker Meeting House

PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL EXHIBIT.

at Chester; marriage certificate of George Painter and Lydia, daughter of Caleb Pusey, of Chester, 1706-7; Springfield Quaker Meeting House, 1738; David Lloyd's House, Chester; Covered bridge over Brandywine Creek; St. David's Episcopal Church, 1714; House of Ellis Lewis, 1727, near Kennett Square; photograph of ambrotype view, 1855, of Moses Pennock and wife and their house in East Marlborough Township (Miss E. P.); "Primitive Hall," (exterior and interior) built by Joseph Pennock, Irish Quaker, 1737; Library of State Normal School, West Chester (headquarters of the Chester County Historical Society); Gilpin homestead (headquarters of Lord Howe at the Battle of Brandywine, 1777); Birmingham Quaker Meeting House, (1763) used as a hospital, Battle of the Brandywine; (A. C. M.) Centre Quaker Meeting House, New Castle Co., Delaware; Longwood Meeting House, near Kennett Square; Court. House of Chester County, West Chester, Pa.; Jacob and Minshall Painter's House, Delaware Co.; Interior of Pusey House, East Marlborough Twp. (Miss L. C. S.); House of Humphrey Marshall, botanist, at Marshallton, built 1773; Old Kennett Quaker Meeting House, 1709; New Garden Quaker Meeting House, 1743; London Grove Quaker Meeting House; Abiah Taylor House, East Bradford Twp., built 1724; "Cedarcroft," Bayard Taylor's home, Kennett Square; original autographs of Bayard Taylor, (A. C. M.); original iron negro hobble used Chester County c. 1800. (C. C. H. S.)

Case III: Photographs of Chichester Quaker Meeting House, 1769; covered wooden bridge, Jefferis's Ford on Brandywine Creek; birthplace of Thomas Buchanan Read, East Brandywine Twp., Chester County.

PENNSYLVANIA AT JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION.

Table II: Photographs of New Garden Friends' Meeting House, 1743; Quaker Marriage Certificate of Henry Hollingsworth, of New Castle Co., Delaware, and Lydia Atkinson, of the Parish of Segoe, County Armagh, Ireland, in 1688; interior view of London Grove Meeting House (A. C. M.); George Ashbridge stone house, Milltown, East Goshen Twp., built 1754; Friends' Meeting House (stone), East Caln; Cope House (stone,) East Bradford Twp., 1790; old stone mill on Pocopson Creek, a branch of the Brandywine, first established about 1726; octagon schoolhouse at Birmingham Meeting House; stone house near West Chester, built by John Hoopes, 1734; Strode's mill, East Bradford Twp., built 1720; St. Peter's Episcopal Church, East Whiteland, built 1744; old log house, Downingtown; the old and new spring houses on the Joseph Cope farm, East Bradford Twp.; Bradford Friends' stone Meeting House, near Marshallton, 1765; stone house of Richard Downing (b. 1719) of Downingtown; Joshua Hoopes stone house, East Bradford Twp., 1756; Friends' Meeting House, Concordville, 1788; Newlin's mill (stone,) Markham; Friends' Meeting House, Haverford, built 1700; Radnor Friends' Meeting House, built 1718; Smedley stone house, Middletown Twp.; Providence Friends' Meeting House, near Media; marriage certificate, 1766, of Michael Harlan, of West Marlborough Twp., and Susanna Carleton, of Kennett Twp.

Left Wall: Benjamin West's first efforts in art. Engraving. (C. C. H. S.)

Benjamin West and his family, including his wife and two children, his father, John West, and his half-brother,

PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL EXHIBIT.

Thomas West; engraved by John Boydell, London, 1779, from the painting by West. (Mrs. C. R.)

Rear Wall: Oil portrait ($17 \times 17\frac{3}{8}$ inches) Robert Morris, aged three or four years, son of John and Elizabeth Morris, of near Newton Square, now Delaware County, Pa. This, and the following portrait were the first portraits painted by Benjamin West, about 1753, when a boy, before he went to England. (Mrs. C. W. R.)

Oil portrait ($17\frac{1}{4} \times 17\frac{3}{8}$ inches) Jane Morris, aged five or six years, sister of above, painted by Benjamin West, about 1753. (Mrs. C. W. R.)

Under Case XI: Large original ornamental date stone, inscribed: "J. H. 1769," from John Hoopes Inn, called the Turk's Head, West Chester, Pa. (C. C. H. S.)

Three original tavern signs from Chester County, suspended between the columns from the ceiling, at the front of the space, (lent by the Chester County Historical Society):

1. "The Rising Sun: Wm: Wagenseller's Inn," 1816, Chester County, on Conestoga Turnpike; inscription, "Woodside Pinx, Philadelphia." (Between Columns I and II.)

2. "The Black Horse," East Bradford Twp., Chester Co., (In the center between Columns II and III.)

3. "The Turk's Head," West Chester. (Between Columns III and IV.)

Case II: Continental money. (C. C. H. S.)

In Case VI: Original Mss. relating to the immigration of Scherer family, who came from Germany to northern Chester County about the middle of the 18th century. (A. H. S.)



SIGN BOARD OF THE RISING SUN TAVERN OR WM. WAGEN-
SELLER'S INN ON CONESTOGA ROAD, CHESTER COUNTY, 1816.



SIGN BOARD OF THE BLACK HORSE TAVERN, EAST BRADFORD
TOWNSHIP, CHESTER COUNTY.



DATE STONE OF JOHN HOOPES' INN, CALLED THE TURK'S HEAD,
WEST CHESTER, PA., 1769.

PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL EXHIBIT.

Large manuscript draft of the lands taken up by the first settlers of Marlborough, Twp., Chester Co., Pa. (W. M. S.)

Old Lancaster County.

(From Chester County, 1729.)

Case VII: Original Ms. tax list A.D., 1718, of Conestoga in what is now Lancaster County (then Chester County), including the names of the earliest settlers of the County, listed as "English Inhabitants" and "Dutch Inhabitants." (G. C.)

Original Ms. petition for tavern license, 1716, by Albert Hendricks, near Pequea Creek (now Lancaster County). Autograph signatures of Samuel Taylor, Francis Worley, John Powell, John Farrer, Tobias Hamspoker, John Joans, Henrich Müller, William Sharrel, David Jones, Casper Loghoman, Hugh Lowe, Abraham burckolter, adam Sharwell, Heanerey Greyck, Rees Tannah, William Midlton, George Emrey, George Midilton, Soll Bian, John Rutar, Ouan macatney. (G. C.)

Original Ms. A.D. 1722, bond for £100 given by James Paterson, of Conesteogoe, Indian Trader, and Ezeziel Harlan of Chester County, yeoman, with signatures. (G. C.)

Original Ms. petition, 1724, for permission to trade with the Indians, by Thomas Perrin, Indian trader, "having been Educated to no other business than to Deal with the Indians for their Peltry, he has now for above 10 years past followed that trade to the great benefitt of this Province which by Such Means hath been furnished with returns to pay instead of Money for English goods." Signed by Thomas Perrin (his mark), John Hendricks (his mark),

PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL EXHIBIT.

John Roberts (his mark), Thomas Wilkins, Martin Milin, Daniel Harmar.

Also accompanying Ms. bond, 1724. (G. C.)

Original Ms. recommendation, February 15, 1724-5, of Jonas Davenport, as an Indian trader, signed by the inhabitants of Donegal, largely Scotch-Irish, on the east banks of the Susquehanna:

Ja: Mitchell, John allison, Patt: Campbell, George hutchison, Ephraim Moore, William Bryan, William hay, William Bawchanan, James allison, John Hurr (?) James Couk, martin meilin, John Jones, David Robeson, Robert Evin, Ritchard Allison, James Brownlee, Robert midellton, William allison, David McClur, Richard McClure, Michael Ker, James kyll, hugh mckeen, Joseph Cochran, Andrew Galbreath, Randell Chambers, Hugh Moore, Alex mcken, Wm. Ebin, James Smith Gabrall macnot, James Doack, John Doack, Alexander hechion, John Roberts, William willken. (G.C.)

Original Ms. bond, 1725, signed by Joseph Cloud, of Caln, Chester Co., Pa., Indian trader, and Joseph Jervis and Daniel Cookson, both of Pequea, yeomen. (G. C.)

Photograph of petition for tavern license, 1726, by John Galbreath, of Donegal (on east bank of Susquehanna River), with signature of the earliest Scotch-Irish settlers. (L.C.H.S.)

Original Ms. tavern keeper's bond, 1728, for Jacob Bare, signed by ———, Joshua Lowe, Adam Still, Tobias Hendricks. (G. C.)

Original Ms. petition for tavern license, 1728, by Edward Dougherty, on road to Conestoga, "about half way betwixt John Minchals & John Postlewth[waites]"; signed by

[illegible]

SECOND PAGE OF ORIGINAL CONESTOGA TAX LIST, CHESTER
NOW LANCASTER COUNTY, PA

PENNSYLVANIA AT JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION.

Jno. Wright, Sa: Blunston, Ed. Smout, St: Atkinson, James hendrix, Wm Weldon. (G. C.)

Original illuminated parchment certificate of apprenticeship in German, for Albert Otto Steeg, dated at Laubach, July 20, 1751, and issued and signed by Johann Georg Weidert, Court Gardener to Christian August, Count of Colms and Techlenberg, etc., in Germany. (L. C. H. S.)

Photograph of John Wright's House, Columbia, Lancaster County. (G. S.)

Photograph of Christian Herr's House, built 1718, near Lancaster, Pa., oldest house in Lancaster County. (G. S.)

View of John Postlewaite's Tavern, near Lancaster, where first courts of Lancaster County were held, 1729. (G. S.)

Photograph of Mennonite Meeting House, near Landisville, Lancaster County, built 1748; old view of Lititz, Lancaster County. (G. S.)

"Baron" Stiegel.

Three pieces of glassware (wine glasses and salt cellar) made by "Baron" Stiegel at Manheim, Lancaster County, before the Revolution. (D. B. M.)

Photograph of stove plate made at Elizabeth Furnace, in 1769. (G. S.)

Dutch ornamental tiles from "Baron" Stiegel's house at Manheim, Lancaster County. (H. S. Pa.)

Photograph of date stone, 1765, of Baron Stiegel's Furnace. (L. C. H. S.)

Photograph of old Lutheran bell, at Lancaster, dated 1745. (L. C. H. S.)

PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL EXHIBIT.

Portrait of Rev. Michael Schlatter, of the German Reformed Church, (Engraving) and photograph of marriage certificate signed by him. (J. H. D.)

Autograph of Michael Schlatter. (F. & M. C.)

Barbara Frietschie's Bible, printed in German at Halle Germany, in 1771. (F. & M. C.)

Photograph of the baptismal record of Barbara Frietschie (1767-1862), the heroine of Whittier's ballad; daughter of Nicholas and Catharine Hauer; born at Lancaster Pennsylvania, and baptized in the German Reformed Church. (L. C. H. S.)

Photographs of Krug House; date stone 1746, from Moravian Church; sketches of Trinity Lutheran Church and Presbyterian Church, Lancaster; and Sawbock House, Lancaster. (G. S.)

Hanna residence, Lancaster County. (G. S.)

Photograph of President James Buchanan. (L. C. H. S.)

Large photograph of parchment cancelled mortgage given by Hans Jacob Thomman, citizen of Bubendorf, Canton Basel, Switzerland, on his several tracts of land in the outlying fields of Bubendorf, in 1678; brought to Pennsylvania by his grand son Heinrich Thoman, in 1738. (A. C. M.)

Original lock and key of the old Lancaster prison, 1763. (L. C. H. S.)

Case VI: Original Ms. passport, in German, for Johannes Meintzer, citizen of Hagsfelden, in Durlach district, Germany, with his wife and four children; dated April 30, 1756. (L. C. H. S.)

Queter

Know all men by these Presents that Wee Thomas Perrins
of Conestoga in the County of Queter in y^e Province of Pennsylvania
Indian Trader, and John Hendricks & John Roberts of y^e said County
are held firmly bound to the Honorable J^t William Keith Esq^r
Governour of Pennsylvania in the Sum of one hundred pounds
current Mony of America to be paid to y^e said J^t William Keith
his Ex^{ts} Adm^r or assigns to the which payment well & truly
to be made, We bind us & Each of us our heirs Ex^{ts} & Adm^r
& Every of them jointly & severally firmly by these presents sealed
with our seals & Dated Twentieth Day of November 1724

The Condition of this Obligation is such that When
the above bounden Thomas Perrins in this Day Recommended
to y^e Govern^r by y^e Justices of y^e Queter held for y^e County of
Queter as a fit Person to have his licence to Trade with y^e Indians
in this Government: & therefore y^e said Thomas Perrins do bind &
truly in every part observe y^e Laws of this Province for the
Regulating y^e Indian Trade during y^e Continuance of his Licence
Then this Obligation to be void, otherwise to Remain in full
Force & Virtue.

Sealed and Delivered
In the presence of
Rob^t Lupton
Jo^h Barth

Thomas Perrins
John Hendricks
John Roberts

John Roberts

ORIGINAL BOND FOR £100 FOR THOMAS PERRIN, OF CONESTOGA,
INDIAN TRADER, AND JOHN HENDRICKS AND JOHN ROB-
ERTS, 1724.

PENNSYLVANIA AT JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION.

The Ephrata Cloisters, Lancaster County, Pa., founded by Seventh day Baptists (German) under the leadership of Conrad Beissel, about 1735:

Twenty large photographs of the Cloisters, exterior and interior. (Pa. S. Mus.)

Wooden head-rest; pewter communion basin and stein; wooden communion boards and cup. (H. S. Pa.)

Original copy of "Der Blutige Schau = Platz oder Martyrer Spiegel der Tauffs = Gesinten oder Vehrlosen Christen," etc., ("Mennonite Martyr's Mirror,") a large folio book of 1500 pages, printed by the brothers at the Ephrata Cloister press in 1748. (F. R. D.)

Original copy of "Die Ernsthaffte Christian-Pflicht." Ephrata, 1770. (G. Soc.)

Table I: Photograph of Ms. map showing location and dates of the Earliest Highways leading from the Delaware and Schuylkill Rivers to the Susquehanna and its branches, Compiled by H. Frank Eshleman, Esq., Lancaster, Pa.. 1907. (H. F. E.)

Photographs (12), Little Indian Rocks, Safe Harbor, Susquehanna River. (L. C. H. S.)

Photographs of Lampeter Friends' Meeting House, Lancaster, burned 1888; and Pequea Presbyterian Church.

Case XI: Vendue poster, Lancaster County, 1785. (L. C. H. S.)

Table II: Interior view of Penn Hill Friends' Meeting House.

Column II: (Side towards Entrance.) Engraved view of Robert Fulton's birthplace, Lancaster County, Pa. (L. C. H. S.)

PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL EXHIBIT.

Revolutionary caricature. (L. C. H. S.)

Photograph of St. Mary's Church, Lancaster. (L. C. H. S)

View, Rockland Mills on the Conestoga, Lancaster County.
(L. C. H. S.)

German Taufschein, printed at Ephrata, Lancaster County
by John Bauman, 1801. (L. C. H. S.)

Column IV (Inside): Poster on Conestoga Navigation, 1848. (L. C. H. S.)

Column III. (Side towards Entrance): Portrait of James Sproul (1781-1847), ironmaster of Octoraro, Lancaster County, Pa. (L. C. H. S.), ancestor of Senator William C. Sproul.

Four views of Lancaster County from Sherman Day's Hist. Coll. of Pa:

S. by S. W. view of Lancaster;

View of Columbia;

Meylin House built 1740;

Lancaster Jail. (L. C. H. S.)

Table II: Quaker log meeting house, Catawissa, Columbia County, 1787.

Rear Wall: Large Wall Map "PENNSYLVANIA IN 1735," showing extent and dates of settlement and the location of the racial elements in colors, etc. Compiled by ALBERT COOK MYERS.

Old York County (From Lancaster Co., 1749),

(Including *Adams County*, formed 1800).

Case III: Original Ms. account book (1769-1790) of

This Petition of Edw Dougherty
To the Honorable the Justice at the Court of
Session to be held at Chester for the County
of Chester the 27th of August 1728.

Your Petitioner being settled in a convenient
place for keeping a House of Entertainment for Tra-
-vellers who pass to & from Conestoga it being about
half way betwixt John Minchals & John Portlandt
your Petitioner humbly Desires the Honorable
Bench to grant him a Recommendation to the
Honorable Governour for a Licence to sell all sorts
of Liquors by Retail & your Petitioner as in
Duty Bound shall ever Pray &c

We whose names are hereunder written recom-
mend both the Person & Place as suitable for such
an Employ^{mt}

Jno Wright

Ja: Blumston

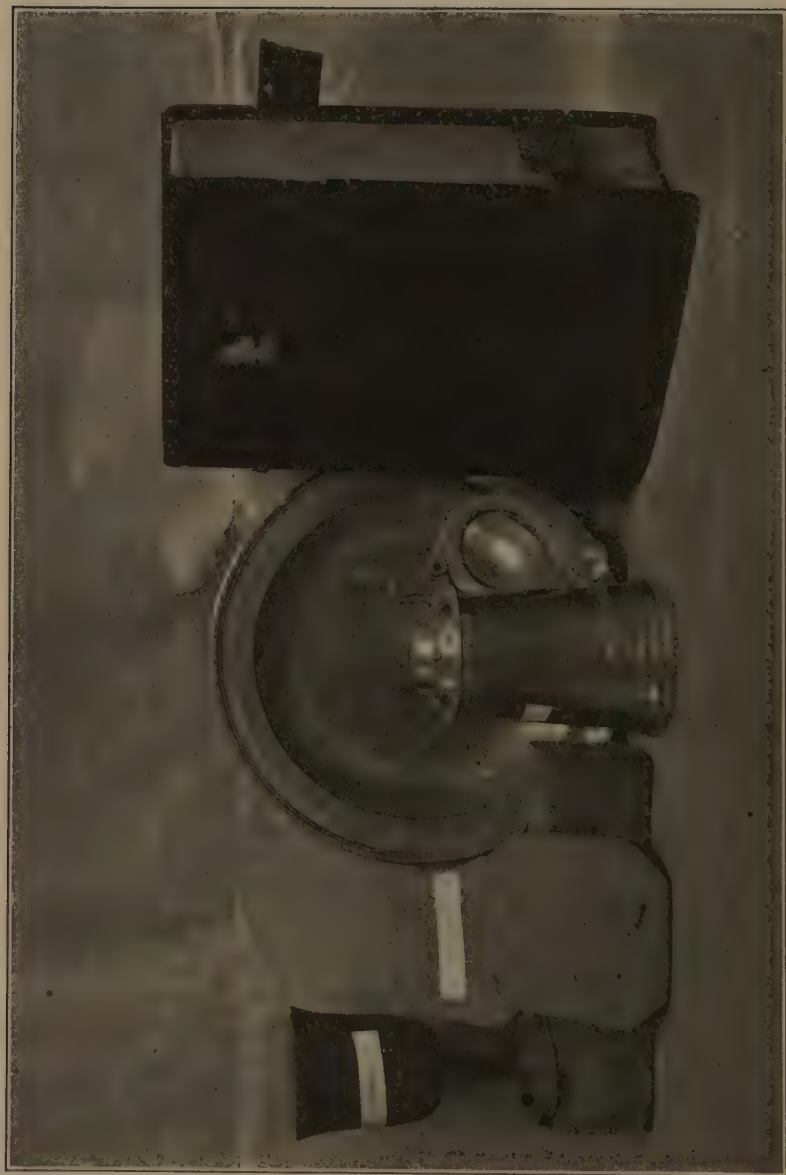
Ed: Smoth

J: Harrison

James Hendrix

Jm: Williams

ORIGINAL PETITION OF EDWARD DOUGHERTY FOR TAVERN
LICENSE, AT CONESTOGA, 1728



HISTORICAL OBJECTS FROM THE EPHRATA CLOISTERS, LANCASTER COUNTY, PA.

PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL EXHIBIT.

George McMillan, Irish Quaker, of Warrington Twp., York County (A. C. M.).

Photographs of Warrington Quaker Meeting House, York County (A. C. M.); Huntington Quaker Meeting House, near York Springs, Adams County (A. C. M.); Old Menallen Quaker Meeting House, Flora Dale, Adams County (A. C. M.); Jesse Cook's mill near Bendersville, Adams County (A. C. M.).

Original Quaker marriage certificate of Jesse Cook and Ruth McMillan, 1831, at Warrington Meeting House (A. C. M.).

Table II: Photographs (A. C. M.) of Quaker marriage certificates of Jesse Cook, son of Peter and Sarah Cook, of Warrington Twp., to Mary, daughter of Henry and Priscilla Wierman, of Huntington Twp., 9 Mo. 24, 1769; of William Wierman, son of William and Gertrude Wierman, of Huntington Twp., to Eamey Cox, daughter of John and Mary Cox, of same township, 6 Mo. 28, 1753; William Wierman, son of William and Emey Wierman, of Huntington Twp. to Sarah Cleaver, daughter of Peter and Miriam Cleaver of Warrington Twp.; view of Jesse Cook's house, Warrington Twp., built 1783.

Inside of Column III: View of Glatz house, near York, built 1734, by a German, John Shultz. (Y. C. H. S.)

Old view of York County Court House, where Congress met in 1777. (Y. C. H. S.)

Theatre poster. York, 1813. (Y. C. H. S.)

Quaint drawings of Jacob Barnitz. (Y. C. H. S.)

Sketch of Nicholas Gelwix, of Hanover, 1810. (Y. C. H. S.)



EXHIBITS OF THE YORK COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL EXHIBIT.

Old view of York, 1827. (Y. C. H. S.)

Interior view of Christ Lutheran Church, York, 1813,
by Lewis Miller. (Y. C. H. S.)

Column II. (Side towards Entrance): Group of framed
views and quaint figures of early York County, Pa. (Y
C. H. S.):

1. View of streets of York, 1830, by Lewis Miller.
2. Drawing (quaint) of Abraham Hiestand (b. 1775,
Hellam Twp., d. 1859.)
3. Susanna (Updegraff) Jessup, wife of Jonathan Jessup,
of York. Photograph from a miniature.
4. Four drawings of early citizens of York, by Lewis
Miller.
5. Drawings of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Welsh, 1816.
6. Early political poster.

Column III. (Side towards Entrance): Three framed
Pennsylvania German Taufschein, 1767, 1775, 1783 (Y.)
C. H. S.)

A Himmelsbrief or Letter from Heaven, 1783 (Y. C. H. S.)

Cumberland County.

(From Lancaster County, 1750.)

Table III: Photographs of historic Cumberland County
made and lent by Prof. Charles F. Himes, of Carlisle:

Denny House, Carlisle, 1763, Denny silver teaspoons,
1760, Denny Ms. contract for building the Cumberland
County Court House, 1765; view of Carlisle, 1863; stove
plate, cast at Carlisle Furnace, 1764; ordinance justice of
the peace, 1776; letter of Conrad Weiser, concerning wagons

Laurens County

By order of the Proprietary

These are to Licence and allow Andrew Ralston to Continue
to Improve and Digge on a Tract of Two Hundred acres of land
on the Great Spring a Branch of Concord was not joining
to the Upper side of a Tract granted to Andrew Ralston of the
Tale of the then James Chambers. To be here after conveyed to
the D. Ralston on the Union Towns of Albion & Lenoir in this State
on hold provided the same has not been already granted to
any other person and so much as it had with Propriety to
other Tracts before granted from which person and then there
of Laurens County Dec. 1736

Peritornia

PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL EXHIBIT.

for transportation of stores for the Forbes Expedition, 1758; a Samuel Blunston license, 1736, permitting Andrew Ralston to hold 200 A. of land at the Great Spring, Cumberland County, (the original Ms. in Case VII, by J. W. R.); commission of Colonel William Thomson, of Carlisle, 1775; plan of Carlisle, 1764; twenty-six photographs of views, documents, etc., relating to the history of the Presbyterian Church of Carlisle.

Table I: Photographs made, lent and described by Prof. Charles F. Himes, Carlisle, Pa:

Photographs of a Pennsylvania German family record book, 1777-1806, kept by Daniel Barnitz, York County, Pa.; Blank *Geburts und Taufschein* (Birth and Baptismal certificate) printed by Ambrosius Henkel, New Market, Shenandoah County, Va;

Photographs (14) of Pennsylvania German *Taufscheine*, with color note;

Photographs (5) of Pennsylvania German *Vorschriften* and charm paper (color note.)

Photographs of highly ornamental Pennsylvania German band-box, in color, given as a wedding present to Johanna Fredrika Henkel by her father Rev. Jacob Anthony Henkel, upon her marriage to Valentine Geiger, 1714.

Case VI: Duplicate of original telephone invented by Daniel Drawbaugh. (H. L. A.)

Table I: Ms. Map of Pennsylvania, showing the location of the Scotch-Irish, 1720-1760. Compiled by Charles A. Hanna, New York City, 1907. (Scale of 3 miles to the inch.)

PENNSYLVANIA AT JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION.

Maps Showing Colonial Churches of Pennsylvania.

Table I: Ms. Map of First Mennonite Settlements in Colonial Pennsylvania. Compiled by C. Henry Smith, Fellow in History in the University of Chicago, 1907. (Scale 5 miles to the inch.)

Ms. Map of the Presbyterian Churches in Colonial Pennsylvania. Compiled by Augustus Hunt Shearer, Ph.D., 1907. (Scale 5 miles to the inch.)

Ms. Map of the Dutch Reformed Churches in Colonial Pennsylvania. Compiled by Augustus Hunt Shearer, Ph.D. (Scale, 5 miles to the inch.)

Ms. Map showing the location of the German Baptist Brethren (Dunkers) in Pennsylvania in 1770. Compiled by Martin G. Brumbaugh, Ph. D., of Philadelphia, 1907. (Scale, 5 miles to the inch.)

Table II: Ms. Map of the Episcopal Churches in Colonial Pennsylvania. Compiled by Augustus Hunt Shearer, Ph.D., 1907. (Scale, 5 miles to the inch.)

Ms. Map showing Catholic Church Buildings and Stations in Pennsylvania prior to 1780. Compiled by Rev. Thomas Cooke Middleton, D.D., O. S. A., and Miss Jane Campbell, a committee on historical research of the American Catholic Historical Society, 1907. (Scale, 5 miles to the inch.)

"A Map of Pensilvania, New-Jersey, New-York, and the Three Delaware Counties: By Lewis Evans, M D C C LIX" (P. S. C. D. A.)

Schwenkfelders.

Case VII: Engraved portrait of Casper Schwenkfeldt von Ossig (1490-1562), founder of the Schwenkfelder sect;

PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL EXHIBIT.

groups of Schwenkfelder ministers, matrons and nonogenarians, and other views from H. W. Kriebel's "Schwenkfelders."

Ms. "Evangelische Jahr Betrachtungen," 1734 (H. W. K.).

Ms. *Vorschrift*, 1747.

Eleven original Ms. letters, etc., between Schwenkfelders in Germany and Pennsylvania, 1706, 1733, 1735, 1736, 1740. (H. W. K.)

Ms. Schwenkfelder song books, 1747, 1758. (H. W. K.)

Original Ms. Journal or Minute Book of the Schwenkfelders on Schools, 1764. (H. W. K.)

Ms. song book with notes. (H. W. K.)

Ms. parchment indenture, January 16, 1744-5, David Seibt, of Towamencin Twp., yeoman, and Judith, his wife, to Melchoir Meshter, of the same place, yeoman; 4½ acres of land in Towamencin Twp. (E. S. A.)

Ms. parchment indenture, January 18, 1744-5, Christopher Weegner, of Salford, Philadelphia County, weaver, and Anna, his wife, to Melchoir Meshter, of Towamencin Twp., Philadelphia County, yeoman; 30 acres of land in Towamencin Twp. (E. S. A.)

Ornamental colored German manuscripts (H. H. H.), dated 1767, 1771, 1772, 1788, 1808, 1818;

Also in Case X: 1787, etc. (H. H. H.);

And in Case XI: (H. H. H.);

Case XI: Ms. Christian Kriebel's arithmetic, 1776. (Schwenkfelder.) (E. S. A.)

Moravians.

Right Rear Wall: No. 24. Original oil portrait of Bishop



OIL PORTRAIT OF PETRUS BOEHLER (1712-1775), MORAVIAN
BISHOP, OF BETHLEHEM, PA.



OIL, PORTRAIT OF ANNA MARIA LAWATSCH (1712-1760), PROMINENT MORAVIAN ELDRESS, OF BETHLEHEM, PA,

PENNSYLVANIA AT JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION.

Petrus Bohler (1712-1775), (size $19\frac{1}{4} \times 25\frac{1}{4}$ inches) leader of the pioneer Moravians from Georgia in 1740, to Pennsylvania. Painted by John Valentine Haidt (1700-1780.) (M. A.)

No. 25. Original oil portrait of George Neisser (1715-1784) (size $19 \times 25\frac{1}{4}$ inches,) first schoolmaster and Moravian historian at Bethlehem. Painted by John Valentine Haidt. (M. A.)

No. 26. Original oil portrait of Anna Nitschmann (1715-1760) (size $23\frac{1}{2} \times 18\frac{3}{8}$ inches), most noted Moravian woman of the 18th century. Painted by John Valentine Haidt. (M. A.)

No. 27. Original oil portrait of Anna Maria Lawatsch (1712-1760) (size 25×19 inches,) a leading Moravian eldress in the early years at Bethlehem. Painted by John Valentine Haidt. (M. A.)

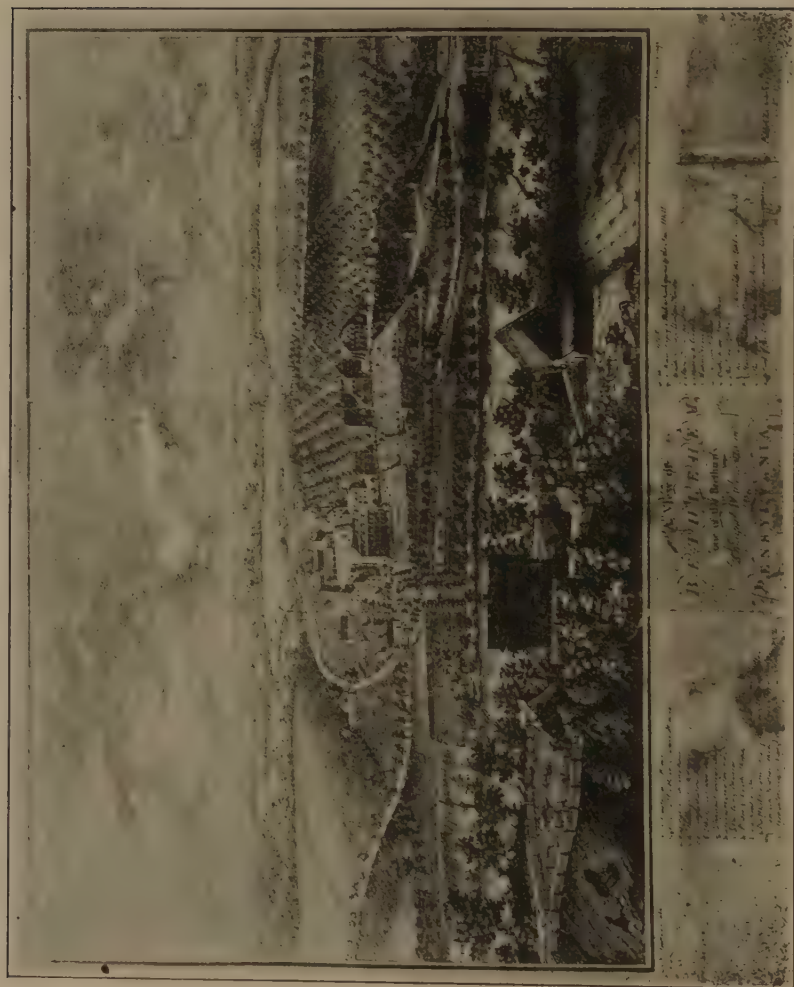
No. 31. Original oil portrait of David Zeisberger (1721-1808) (size $19\frac{1}{2} \times 25\frac{1}{4}$ inches,) foremost Moravian Missionary to the Indians. Painted by John Valentine Haidt. (M. A.)

No. 33. Original oil portrait of Joanna Schmickin (size $19\frac{5}{8} \times 25\frac{1}{2}$ inches,) aged 37, Moravian Sister. Painted by John Valentine Haidt. (M. H. S.)

No. 32. Original oil painting, "The Picture of the First Fruits," (Rev. 14:4) (size $49 \times 39\frac{3}{8}$ inches) representing sixteen notable converts of Moravian missionaries from various heathen tribes who had "died in faith" prior to 1747. The Indian, John Wasamapa ("Tschoop"), who is buried at Bethlehem, appears sitting at the feet of the Saviour. Painted by John Valentine Haidt, of Bethlehem. (M. A.)



VIEW OF RIGHT REAR WALL OF THE PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL EXHIBIT



ENGRAVED VIEW OF THE MORAVIAN TOWN BETHLEHEM. PA. 1757

PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL EXHIBIT.

Ms. map of Southeastern Pennsylvania, showing the Moravian settlements; made about 1750. (Size 14x10 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches.) (M. A.)

Rear Wall to Right: Revised Ms. map of Bethlehem and vicinity, 1758. (Size 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ x9 $\frac{2}{3}$ inches.) (M. A.)

Ms. map of Nazareth and vicinity, 1758. (Size 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ x13 inches.) (M. A.)

Count Zinzendorf (1700-1760), leader of the Moravian settlement of Pennsylvania. Engraving. (M. H. S.)

Countess Zinzendorf (1700-1756). Engraving. (M.H.S.)

Friedrich Böhnisch (1710-1763), Moravian missionary to Greenland. Engraving. (M. H. S.)

Ancient Moravian Church bell, with wooden axle, of before 1745, supposed to be the first bell used by Moravians in America. (M. H. S.)

Johann Beck (1706-1777), engraving, Moravian missionary to Greenland. (M. H. S.)

Christian David (1690-1751), Moravian. (M. H. S.)

Frederick Martin (1704-1750), Moravian.

Early Moravian administration copying press at Bethlehem. (M. H. S.)

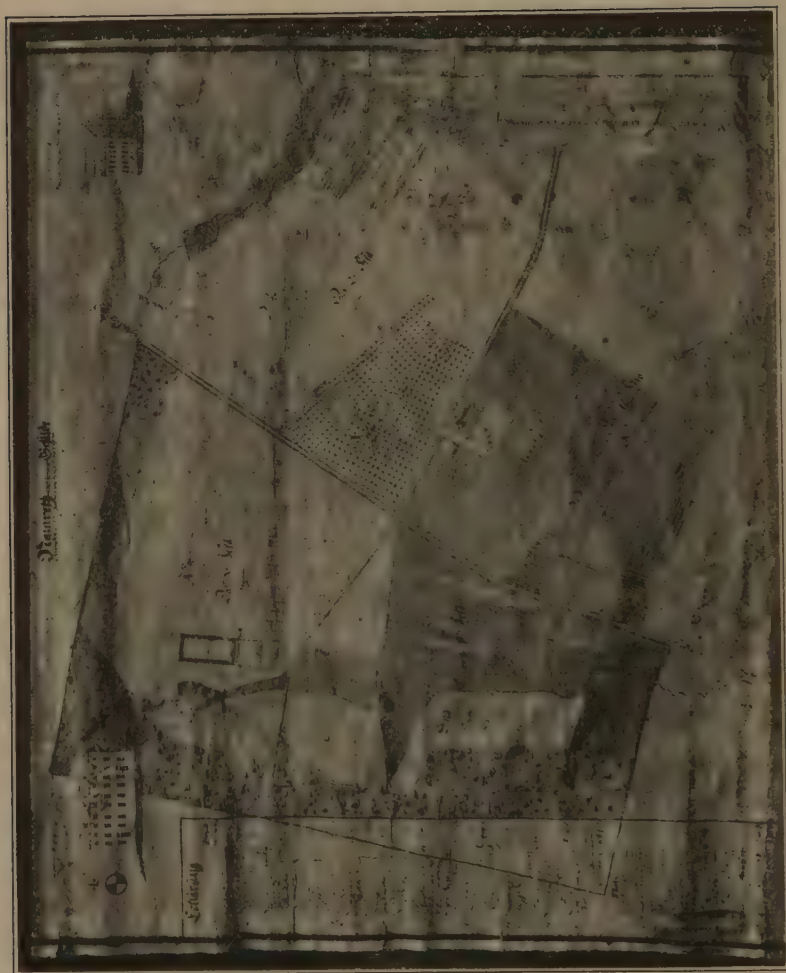
Old Moravian fire bucket, inscribed: "A 14 No. 1 Naz. 1." (M. H. S.)

Original lock, latch, etc., from the Crown Inn (1743) at Bethlehem, Pa. (M. H. S.)

Case VIII: Loan collection from the Moravian Archives, Bethlehem, Pa.:

Original Mss. relating to the Moravians and the Indians:

1. Journal of Conrad Weiser, Indian Agent, and Interpreter, from Tulpehocken, Pennsylvania, to Onondaga, in



ORIGINAL MAP OR DRAFT OF THE MORAVIAN SETTLEMENT OF NAZARETH,
PA., WITH VIEWS OF THE CHIEF BUILDINGS, IN COLOR, 1757.

PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL EXHIBIT.

the spring of 1737, sent by the Governor of Pennsylvania to treat with the Iroquois Indians.

2. John Heckewelder's catalogue of 525 Indians baptized by Moravian Missionaries, from 1742 to 1764.

3. Mohawk Indian vocabularies by John Christopher Pyrlaus, about 1744.

4. Onondaga Indian vocabularies by Pyraleus, about 1745.

5. Stewards' book at the Mission Gnadenhuetten, Pa., 1747. Accounts with Indians and traders. (Mission destroyed by the Indians in 1755.)

6. Four receipts, dated 1756, 1757, 1759, 1760; signed by the Indians with tribal marks.

7. Power of attorney, signed with tribal marks by chiefs of Moravian Indians at Wyalusing, Pa., 1772.

8. Large receipt, signed by Indians with tribal marks, 1756.

9. First Onondaga grammatical experiments by David Zeisberger, 1756.

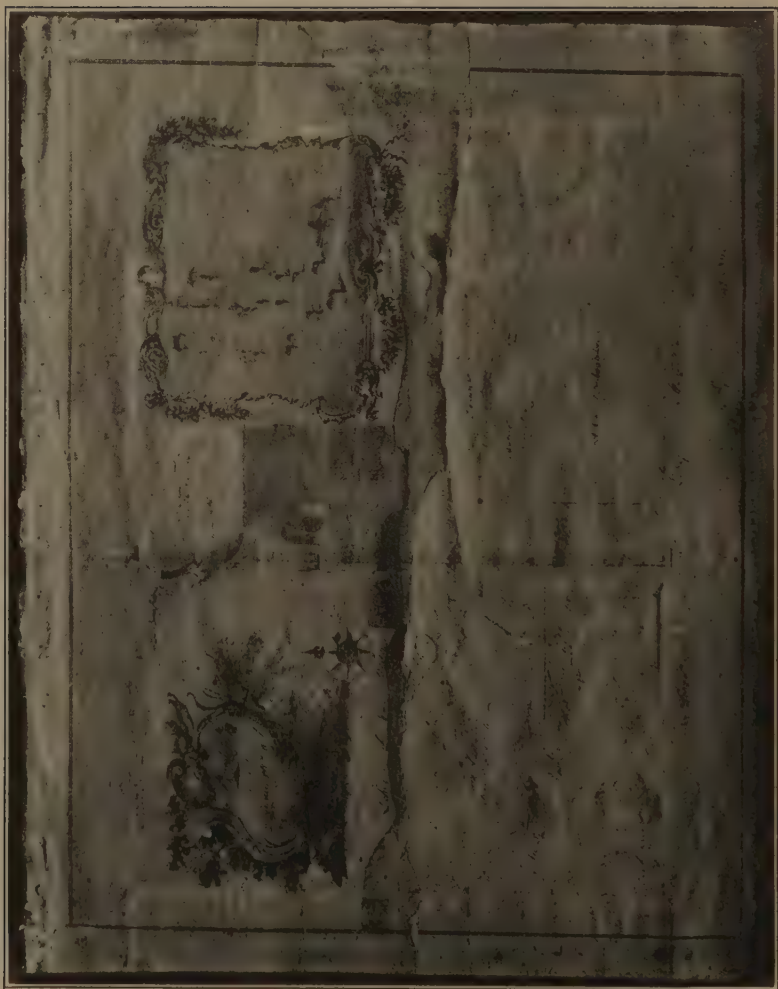
10. David Zeisberger's Delaware Indian spelling book; also a printed copy of the book, 1776.

11. David Zeisberger's Delaware Hymnal; also a printed copy of the book, 1803.

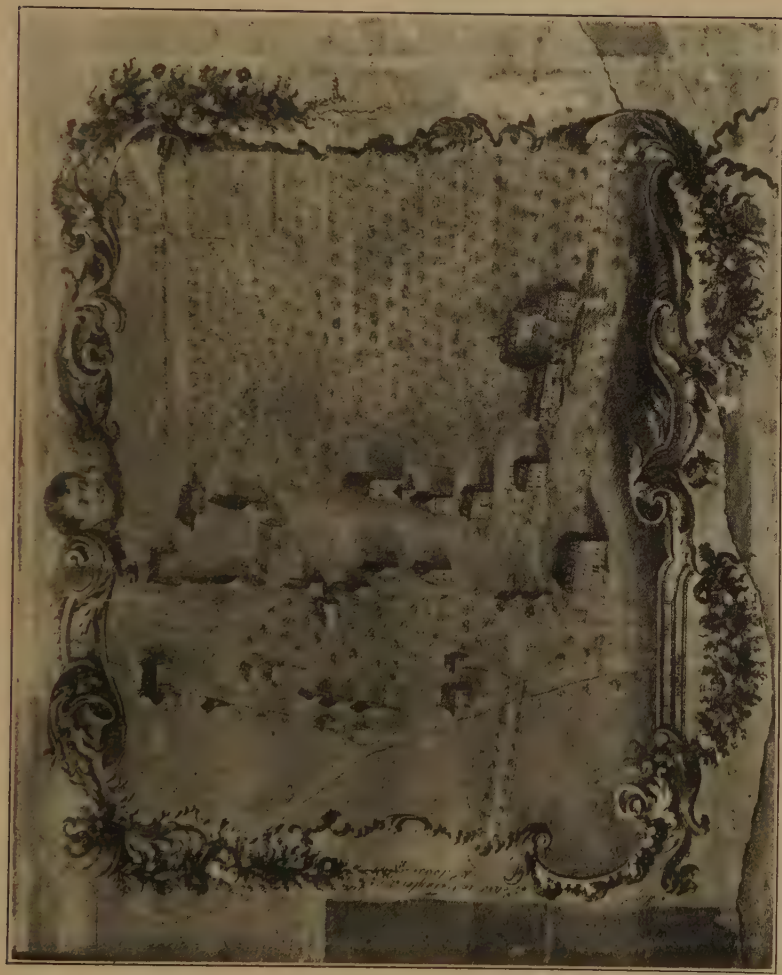
12. David Zeisberger's Sermons; also first edition printed, 1803.

13. David Zeisberger's Onondaga-German Lexicon, (Vol. VII,) his greatest work, upon which he labored for many years.

14. John Ettwein's translation of the Moravian Easter service in Indian and English parallel, prior to 1764.



ORIGINAL MAP OR DRAFT OF THE MORAVIAN SETTLEMENT OF BETHLEHEM, PA.
WITH INSET VIEW OF THE TOWN IN COLOR, 1755



VIEW OF THE MORAVIAN TOWN OF BETHLEHEM, PA., WITH ORNAMENTAL
BORDER IN COLORS, 1755

PENNSYLVANIA AT JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION.

14a. Letter of John Penn, Proprietor of Pennsylvania, dated 1769, to the Wyalusing Indians who were preparing to go to the Ohio.

14b. Letter of Richard Penn, Proprietor of Pennsylvania, dated 1772, to the Wyalusing Indians who were preparing to go to the Ohio.

Case VIII: Original Ms. records relating to the earliest Moravian settlements in Pennsylvania:

15. John Phillip Meurer's Diary, including account of the journey of the Sea Congregation to Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, 1742.

16. George Neisser's Notes on the Moravian Beginnings in Pennsylvania.

17. Moravian Diary, or Chronicle, kept at Bethlehem, 1745.

18. Daybook of the first Moravian Missionary Society in America, 1745, still existing; reorganized as the Society of United Brethren for the Propagation of the Gospel among the Heathen.

Large Ms. Map (35x c 28 inches,) of the Bethlehem Tract, made in 1755, with views of the houses, in water colors. (M. H. S.)

Large Ms. Map (24x28½ inch) of Nazareth with its lands ("Nazareth mit seinem Gefild") made in 1757. Water color views of the buildings. (M. H. S.)

Old view of the Choir House at Bethlehem. (M. H. S.)

Recent photographic views of the town of Bethlehem, the Gemein Haus, 1741, and the first seminary 1749. (A C. M.)

PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL EXHIBIT.

Moravian Imprints.

Case VIII: 19. "Authentische Relation," etc. Journal of the First Pennsylvania Synod of the Moravian Church. Printed by Benjamin Franklin, Philadelphia, 1742.

20. "Hirtenlieder von Bethlehem," compiled by Count Zinzendorf, printed by Christopher Saur, Germantown, 1742.

21. Catechism, published by John Bechtel, printed by Benjamin Franklin, 1742.

22. German Daily Texts, Moravian Church, printed by Johann Brandmuller, in the forks of the Delaware, near Bethlehem, 1767.

Case IX: Original Mss. relating to the Moravians of Bethlehem and the Revolution:

23. Letter of Dr. John Warren, December 1, 1776, to the Town of Bethlehem, reporting that General Washington had ordered the General Hospital of the Army removed to Bethlehem. (M. A.)

24. Order of the Continental Congress, dated Bethlehem, September 22, 1777, calling upon the Continental officers to refrain from disturbing the Moravians of Bethlehem; signed by Richard Henry Lee, Wm. Duer, Cour. Harnett, Henry Laurens, Benjamin Harrison, Jos. James, John Adams, Henry Marchant, Wm. Williams, Nathan Folsom, Richard Law, John Hancock, Samuel Adams, Elisha Dyer, Jas. Duane. (M. A.)

25. Protest to the Continental Congress, dated September 3, 1777, signed by John Ettwein, Jereminas Denoke and John Bonn on behalf of the inhabitants of Bethlehem,

PENNSYLVANIA AT JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION.

against the quartering of British soldiers in Bethlehem. (M. A.)

26. Letter of Dr. Wm. Shippen, dated Trenton, N. J., September 18, 1777, informing the authorities at Bethlehem that room would be required for 2,000 sick and wounded soldiers. (M. A.)

27. Letter of John Ettwein, dated Bethlehem, October 2, 1777, complaining of the seizure of horse and oxen by Americans. (M. A.)

28. Letter of John Ettwein, Bethlehem, October 15, 1777, giving account of what number of blankets, shoes and stockings the Brethren could supply for the American Army. (M. A.)

29. Four bills and accounts of damages suffered by the Moravians at Bethlehem from the American troops, dated 1777, 1778, 1779. (M. A.)

Washington.

30. Original Ms. letter of George Washington, 1789, to the Directors of the Society of United Brethren (Moravian) for propagating the Gospel among the Heathen; also original Ms. address of the society to Washington. (M. A.)

Case IX: Decorated pewter pitcher or stein, inscribed: "F. B.," (Frank Boehler, son of Bishop Peter Boehler.) (M. H. S.)

Flowers painted by early Moravians. (M. H. S.)

German birthday inscription in gilt letters, with ornamental border, dated February 4, 1783. (M. H. S.)

Photographs of two chairs presented to John Wister



VIEW OF THE EXHIBITS OF THE MORAVIAN HISTORICAL
SOCIETY, NAZARETH, PA.

PENNSYLVANIA AT JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION.

of Philadelphia, by Count Zinzendorf, the Moravian. (A, C. M.)

Ancient wooden shoulder yoke with wooden hooks attached, used by the Moravians for carrying water; carved inscription: "Vors Knaebgen Haus in Bethlehem" (for the Boy's house in Bethlehem.) (M. H. S.)

Ancient Moravian communion tablecloth from the Single Sisters' House at Nazareth. Designs in white on red background. Inscription:

"Wir Sind Des Lammes
Erebttes Guth." (M. H. S.)

Small trunk box brought from Germany. (M. H. S.)

Old wooden thumb latch for a door. (M. H. S.)

Ancient tin wall candleholder or sconce used in Nazareth. (M. H. S.)

Unique Moravian lantern, when closed resembling a calf-bound book, used by an old-time Moravian minister in visiting his congregation. (M. H. S.)

Jagging iron used for marking pies and cakes, made from a medal cast in memory of the death of Count Zinzendorf (1700-1760), leader of the early Moravians of Pennsylvania. Inscription:

Obverse:

"Verschied 9: May 1760 |Wahlspruch|
Herr Durch Dein |Blut V Essen|
Lass Eigen Seyn |So Hab Ich All's|
Auf Erden."

Mann

Seegne unsere Seele.
an diesen gnaden Tag
das auch die Leibes = höhle
es mit genießen mag
das blut das aus dem morden mann
das trank uns
und dein Leichnam
werd unser süßes mann.

OLD MORAVIAN COMMUNION CLOTH, FOUND IN THE SISTERS'
HOUSE AT LITITZ, LANCASTER COUNTY, PA,

PENNSYLVANIA AT JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION.

Reverse:

"Ludwig D: Junger Graf L:
Des Altern V: Zinzendorf Sohn
Geb: 26 May 1700: Succed: Seinem
Br.: 1756: 21: Dec: Abdic: 19: Mart:
1757. (M. H. S.)

Translation, (M. D. L.):

Obverse: Departed 9 May, 1760. Motto: Lord, through Thy spilt blood let me bethine, then I have everything on earth,

Reverse: Ludwig, the young Count L[udwig], son of the elder von Zinzendorf, was born 26 May, 1700, succeeded his brother 21 December, 1756, and gave up his title, 19 March, 1757.

Large wooden clothes pin from the Sisters' House.
(M. H. S.)

Violin made in 1759, at Bethlehem, by Johann Antes.
(M. H. S.)

Water color sketch of the Old Moravian Church on Long Island. (M. H. S.)

Folding Moravian music rack. (M. H. S.)

Ancient Moravian Communion Cloth, found in the Sisters' House at Lititz, Lancaster County, Pa. Inscription in red embroidery on white:

"Mann Seegne unsere Seele|
an diesen gnaden Tag|das auch
die leibes=höhle| es mit
geniessen mag das blut das
aus dem maalen rann|
das tränck uns|
und dein leichnam|
werd unser süßes Mann."| (M. H. S.)



VIEW OF THE RIGHT END OF THE PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL,
EXHIBIT

PENNSYLVANIA AT JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION.

Translation (M. D. L.):

May our souls be blessed on this day of grace,
and our bodies likewise participate.

May the blood that flowed from the wound refresh
us and Thy body become our Redeemer.

Wooden hand loom for weaving ribbon. (M. H. S.)

Case of German verses, dated 1782. (M. H. S.)

Old iron Indian pipe found in Gnadenhütten (Moravian)
(M. H. S.)

Silver Moravian clasp pin. (M. H. S.)

"Kleppel" for making cord tape, used in the Sisters'
House at Bethlehem. (M. H. S.)

Watch paper, 1796. (M. H. S.)

Photograph of Moravian Trombone Choir, 1867. (M. H. S.)

Ancient iron axe. (M. H. S.)

Map of the Western Coast of Greenland, showing the
Moravian Settlements. (M. H. S.)

Original miniatures of Rev. Lewis Lambert and Anna
C. Lambert, Moravians. (M. H. S.)

Right Side Wall: No. 28. Oil painting, "The Christ,"
by John Valentine Haidt, (died 1780). (M. A.)

No. 29. Oil painting, "Abraham's Trial," by John Val-
entine Haidt. (M. A.)

No. 34. Oil painting, "The Nativity," by Valentine
Haidt. (M. H. S.)

No. 35. Oil painting, "The Descent from the Cross,"
by John Valentine Haidt. (M. H. S.)

John Huss, engraving. (M. H. S.)

John Amos Comenius (1502-1670), engraving. (M. H. S.)

David Nitschmann (1696-1772), engraving. (M. H. S.)

PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL EXHIBIT.

Matthias Stach (1711-1787). (M. H. S.)

Water color picture of the Moravian, Jacob Van Vleck, teaching Moravian Sisters to play the harpischord, 1765. (M. H. S.)

"Making the Pulaski Banner" by the Moravian Sisters, at Bethlehem. (M. H. S.)

Oil portrait, (on board) of Rev. Samuel Reinke. (M. H. S.)

Water color view of the first house in Nazareth, Pa. (M. H. S.)

View of Bethlehem in 1750 (oldest view), water color. (M. A.)

View of Bethlehem, 1757, engraving. (M. A.)

"Arrival of Bishop Ettwein at Gnadenhütten, Ohio," painting. (M. H. S.)

Printed advertisement of the Rose Tavern, at Nazareth, Pa. (M. H. S.)

Oil portrait of Bishop Peter Böhler. (M. H. S.)

Early water color view of Bethlehem. (M. H. S.)

Engraved view of the Moravian Settlement at Nazareth, Pa., 1761. (M. H. S.)

Right Side Wall: Top row of views, from right: 1. View of Bethlehem, 1784. (M. A.)

2. View of Bethlehem, colored, 1832. (M. A.)

3. View of Bethlehem, colored, 1795. (M. A.)

4. S. W. view of Bethlehem, colored. (M. A.)

Inside of Column IV: 1. Jacob Zorn (1803-1843), Moravian, engraved portrait. (M. H. S.)

2. John Leonhard Dober (1706-1766), Moravian, engraved portrait. (M. H. S.)

PENNSYLVANIA AT JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION.

3. Charles Gotthold Reichel (1785-1802), Moravian Bishop, portrait. (M. H. S.)

4. Early view of the Single Brothers' House of the Moravians at Nazareth, Pa. (M. H. S.)

5. Old view of Gnadenthal and Christiansbrunn. (M. H. S.)

Autograph letter of Mrs. Whitefield. 1747. (Inside of Column IV.) (M. H. S.)

Near Column No. III: Model of first house of the Moravians at Bethlehem, made of the wood of the original building, erected 1741. (M. A.)

Harpischord of the early Moravians of Pennsylvania. (M. H. S.)

Early Moravian musical instrument, of eleven strings with case. (M. H. S.)

Cabinet of Moravian embroidered caps. (M. A.)

Western Pennsylvania.

Table II: Photograph of the old Block House at Pittsburgh, Pa. (Miss B. M.)

Table I: Photographs of ruins of Providence Friends' Meeting House, Fayette Co., built about 1789; Friends' Meeting House, Sewickley, Westmoreland County; and log house of Nathan Fullerton, Sewickley Twp., Westmoreland County.

Table III: Collection of photographs reproduced in "History of Beaver County, Pa.," by Prof. J. H. Bausman, who loaned the photographs:

Wayne's Court Ground, Legionville, Beaver County.



VIEW OF THE EXHIBITS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY OF
THE COLONIAL DAMES OF AMERICA, FROM "STENTON."

PENNSYLVANIA AT JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION.

Views of the Home of the Harmony Society, Economy, Beaver County; views of Indian pictures at Smith's Ferry, Beaver County, etc.

Costume, etc.

Case XI: Quaker bonnet, (gray silk) with light colored silk covering, used in rainy weather. (S. & R. Soc.)

Quaker Bonnet, (black satin) worn by Deborah Logan, of "Stenton." (Pa. S. C. D. A.)

Three old silk bonnets, one a calash, from the Logan family. (Pa. S. C. D. A.)

Fine white Quaker cap and pair of long white silk mits, worn by Deborah Logan. (Pa. S. C. D. A.)

One pair of gray satin and one pair of old rose satin slippers, Colonial period. (Pa. S. C. D. A.)

One pair of lady's white kid slippers, about 1760. (H. L.)

Colonial clothing, for the most part, from the Logan family of "Stenton," near Germantown, Philadelphia:

Embroidered white muslin dress,

Linen night gown, with initials, M. P.,

Infant dress, colored figures on white,

Embroidered white cap,

Embroidered white shirt,

Small Logan family box, a miniature trunk, with small pink lined needle case, etc.; also embroidered work box, containing six smaller boxes with embroidered cover; one hanging pin cushion with four lead buttons attached. (Pa. S. C. D. A.)

Linen belonging to the Logan family of "Stenton," near Philadelphia:

PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL EXHIBIT.

1. Tablecloth, marked "S. L. 24";
 - 2 and 3, Table napkins marked "L. 13," "M. L. 12;"
 - 4 and 5. Tablecloth (pattern, Indian chasing a deer) and napkin owned by Mary Griffitts (mother of Mary Parker Norris, and grandmother of Deborah Logan) about 1740.
 6. Pillow slip of Mary Parker (mother of Deborah Logan,) who married Charles Norris in 1759.
 7. Pillow slip marked "12 M. N." (Mary Norris), about 1770.
 8. Handkerchief marked "Deborah Logan 6";
 9. Handkerchief marked "S. L. D. 6" (John Dickinson family.);
 10. Towel marked "12 M. D." (John Dickinson family.) (Pa. S. C. D. A.)
- Moravian leather shoes with wooden bottoms. (M. H. S.)
- Wooden shoes brought from Switzerland, 1807. (H. L.)
- An Amish man's hat (black) and suit (gray), the coat and vest being fastened with hooks and eyes. (Lancaster Co.)
- An Amish woman's dress (plum), bonnet (black), cape (black), apron (black) and white cap. (Lancaster County).
- A Mennonite woman's dress (gray), bonnet (black), white cap. (Lancaster County.)
- Large combs worn by Moravian women. (M. H. S.)
- Old hand-made mitts of homespun linen, Chester County. (Miss L. C. S.)
- Two old linen towels worked with sampler stitching. (Mrs. W. D. F.)
- Needlework pocketbook marked "Thomas Butler, 1758." (Mrs. W. D. F.)

PENNSYLVANIA AT JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION.

Knee-buckle worn in early York County. (Y. C. H. S.)

Steel spectacle case, two snuff boxes (wooden and copper)
metal sand shaker used for blotting, old steel spectacles,
needlebook, hand-loom. (Mrs. W. D. F.)

Inner Side of Column II: Ten framed samplers and other
early needle work. (Mrs. W. D. F.)

Early Household Utensils.

Case XI: Tulip ware: ornamental earthenware vegetable dish made about 1796, by the Pennsylvania German potter, John Leidig, of near Souderton, Franconia Twp., Montgomery County, Pa. Size 14 inches in diameter and 2½ inches deep. *Inscription:*

“lieber vill ich ledig leben
als der frau die hosen geben
borgen das machd sorgen”

Translation:

“Rather single through life faring
Than have the wife the breeches wearing;
borrowing that make sorrowing.”

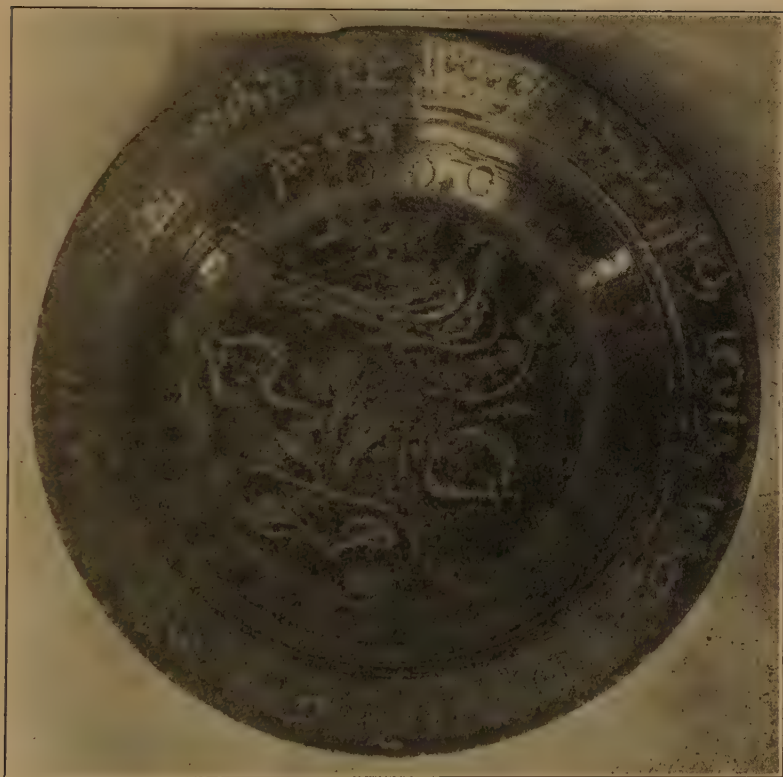
The word “Vohgel” (bird) is inscribed above the sketch of a bird. Lent by Ex-Governor Samuel W. Pennypacker, of Pennypacker’s Mills, Pa.

Seven pieces of old ornamental earthenware from Bucks County. (D. N. F.)

Small dark glazed earthenware jug, inscribed:

“1793 henry Proud” (one side); “March
H. R. the Forth” (other side). (S. W. P.)

Blue Staffordshire plate with view of Washington’s Head-



ORNAMENTAL EARTHEN DISH WITH QUAIN T GERMAN LE-
GEND, C 1796, LENT BY EX-GOVERNOR SAMUEL W.
PENNYPACKER.

PENNSYLVANIA AT JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION.

quarters, Pennypacker's Mills, Montgomery County, residence of Ex-Governor Samuel W. Pennypacker.

Two ancient Moravian coffee mills. (M. H. S.)

Old ornamental red tea caddy. (Mrs. W. D. F.)

Old ornamental metal tea caddy and coffeepot, Bucks County. (D. N. F.)

Old copper tea-kettle, Bucks County. (D. N. F.)

Brass spoon moulds, Cumberland County, 150 years old. (H. L.)

Photograph of sea chest brought from Ireland to Chester County, Pa., by John Forsythe, 1773.

Old three-bushel bag, with patches, made of home-made linen by Pennsylvania German women; from the family of Manasseh Bean, of Zieglersville, Pa. (S. W. P.)

Pewter plate marked "J. C. M. 1728." (S. W. P.)

Very large pewter meat plate used at the sign of "The Flagon," (later the "Thirteen Stripes") at the northwest corner of Bedford and Louthier Streets, Carlisle, Pa., kept by Thomas McMurry, a Scotch-Irishman, from the North of Ireland, who purchased the Inn property in 1778. (H. L.)

Two pewter porringers. (Miss L. C. S.)

Large pewter plate, two large pewter dishes, pewter teapot, and pewter water pitcher. (D. N. F.)

Very large pewter basin. (Pa. S. C. D. A.)

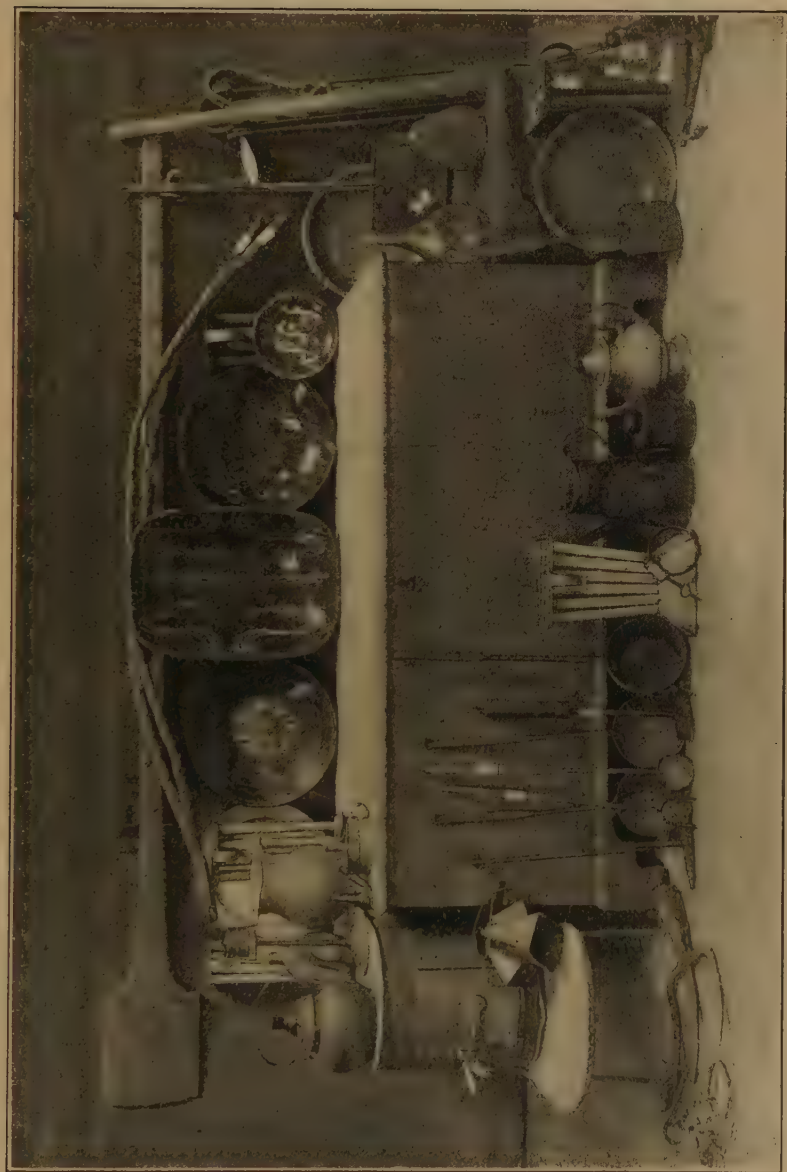
Three small pewter platters. (Y. C. H. S.)

Old tin dinner horn. (Y. C. H. S.)

Four old glass bottles, Bucks County. (D. N. F.)

Small German wine glass. (Y. C. H. S.)

Straw bread basket. (S. W. P.)



VIEW OF THE EXHIBITS OF DAVID N. FELL, JR., ESQ., OF HOLICONG, BUCKS COUNTY, PA.

PENNSYLVANIA AT JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION.

Three pairs of old horn handle knives, Chester County.
(Miss L. C. S.)

Set of four butcher knives, Cumberland County. (J. Y.)

Large ladle, large fork, large straining ladle, small ladle
cake paddle, all of steel (The bride's outfit) and large copper
dipper; Bucks County. (D. N. F.)

Large barred bed canopy for four-poster, made on the
Janney plantation, Bucks County, by Alice Janney, who
married John Dawes in 1769. (O. H.)

Ornamental wooden Bible box, [inscribed: "17 B x S,
64". (Pa. S. C. D. A.)

Old Pennsylvania German box ornamented with tulips.
(Mrs. J. R.)

Ancient zither. (H. S. K.)

British leather canteen. (H. S. Pa.)

Table II: Earthenware churn, inscribed: "F. W. 1802."
(H. L.)

Straw beehive. (H. L.)

Foot-stove used in cold churches. (Pa. S. C. D. A.)

Table I: Large earthenware jar. (S. & R. Soc.)

Top of rear wall to right: 1. Wooden bake-oven shovel,
long handle. (D. N. F.)

2. Gridiron broiler. (Pa. S. C. D. A.)

3. Small leather bellows. (H. L.)

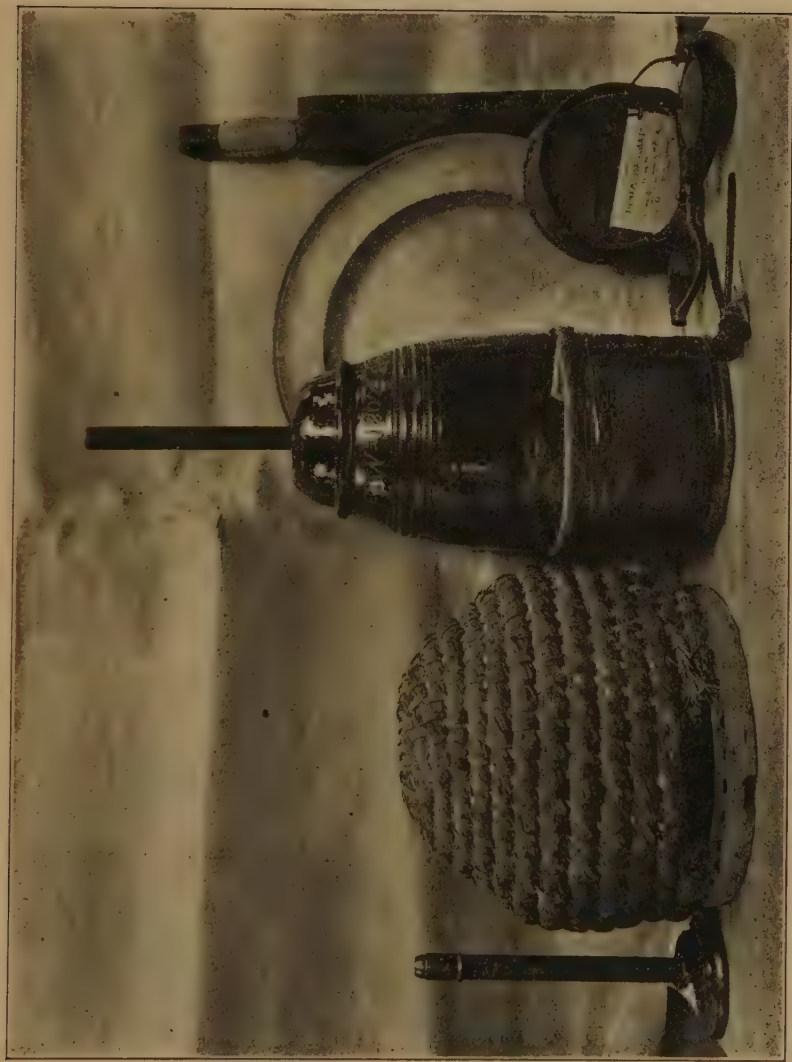
4. Iron toaster. (D. N. F.)

5 and 6. Two waffle irons. (S. & R. Soc.)

7. Coffee roaster. (Pa. S. C. D. A.)

8. Warmingpan. (Mrs. W. D. F.)

9 and 10. Two waffle irons. (D. N. F. and Pa. S. C. D. A.)



VIEW OF SOME EXHIBITS OF THE HAMILTON LIBRARY ASSOCIATION, CARLISLE, PA.

PENNSYLVANIA AT JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION.

11. Meat chopper. (D. N. F.)

12. Tin dinner horn, 4 feet long. (Y. C. H. S.)

13. Small fire box. (H. L.)

Right of Space: Two iron pot racks and iron pot. (D. N. F.)

Old Germantown iron pot and lid. (S. & R. Soc.)

Great chest dated 1773, owned by the Doans, the famous robber family, of Bucks County. (D. N. F.)

Spinning-wheel, flax reel, wool wheel, pair of carding combs (Mrs. W.D.F.); another pair of carding combs. (M.H.S.)

Under Case XI: (right) Iron pan on three legs; small pot on three legs; iron toaster. (Pa. S. C. D. A.)

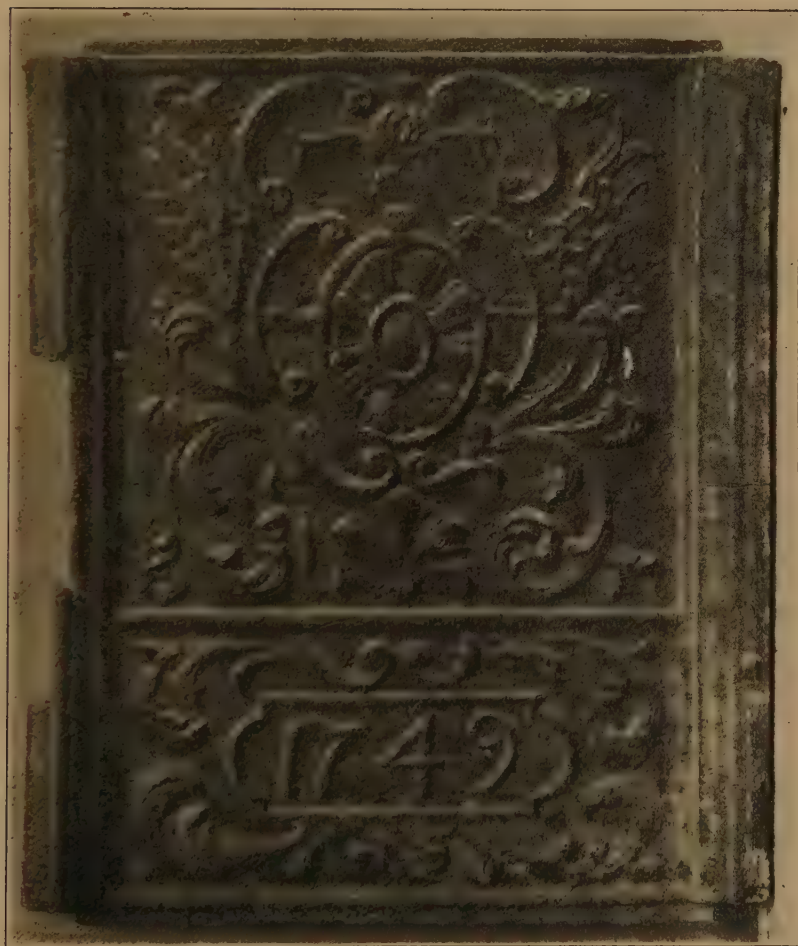
Small charcoal furnace. (M. H. S.)

Small iron pot on three legs; wooden cider mug; tin toaster. (S. & R. Soc.)

Wooden sausage machine. (C. C. H. S.)

Light and Fire Making.

Case XI: Six metal candle moulds, (one by H. L., the other by D. N. F.); large candle mould (S. & R. Soc.) Two tinder boxes, each with flint and steel (D. N. F. and M. H. S.). Sulphur matches (schwefel hölzer) and punk for lighting fires (Y. C. H. S.). Iron candlestick with narrow base, found on the Battlefield of Germantown, 1777, and pair of candle snuffers (S. & R. Soc.). Two iron and brass candlesticks and pair of snuffers. (Miss L. C. S.). Tall brass candlestick (H. L.). Small tin candlestick and large tin candlestick with wide base. (Y. C. H. S.). Iron candlestick with wide base. (Pa. S. Mus.). Small brass candlestick for very large candle. (H. L.). Pewter fluid lamp (Y. C. H. S.). Small conical tin candle snuffer and old



IRON STOVE PLATE, DATED 1749, LENT BY THE MORAVIAN
HISTORICAL SOCIETY, NAZARETH, PA.

PENNSYLVANIA AT JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION.

sheet iron stove. (D. N. F.). Four old lanterns (Mrs. W. D. F., S. & R. Soc., Pa. S. Mus., and Pa. S. C. D. A.). Small glass lamp (H. L.). Tall lamp, iron stand and swinging brass top. (D. N. F.). Brass sperm oil lamp. (S. & R. Soc.). Twelve hanging lard lamps (Eight by Y. C. H. S.; one by D. N. F.; one by H. L.; one by S. & R. Soc.; one by Pa. S. C. D. A.). Ornamental stove plate in relief, inscribed: "1749." (M. H. S.). Two Pennsylvania German stove plates, made about 1760, ornamented in relief, with group of figures. Inscription:

Den Crane Tir Gestelt Er
Hebt Wol Aus Dem Satel Gar
Manchen Brafen Helt

Translation (M. D. L.): The grenadier confronted, he
thrusts from his saddle full many a brave hero.

(H. S. Pa.) (Attached to base of Column II and III on
each side of the entrance to space.)

Farming Implements, Tools, etc.

- Top of Rear Wall: (Left)* 21. Two raw hide traces. (D. N. F.)
22. Post digger. (D. N. F.)
23 and 24. Saws. (Y. C. H. S.)
25. Oak split lath and lathing pails. (Y. C. H. S.)
26. Nose auger, 1780. (Y. C. H. S.)
27. Shingle splitter. (D. N. F.)
28. Iron fork. (D. N. F.)
29. Wooden scoop shovel, 1776-1783. (H. L.)
30. Iron hoe. (H. L.)
31. Small iron pitchfork, Colonial. (H. L.)
32. Large pitchfork. (H. L.)

PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL EXHIBIT.

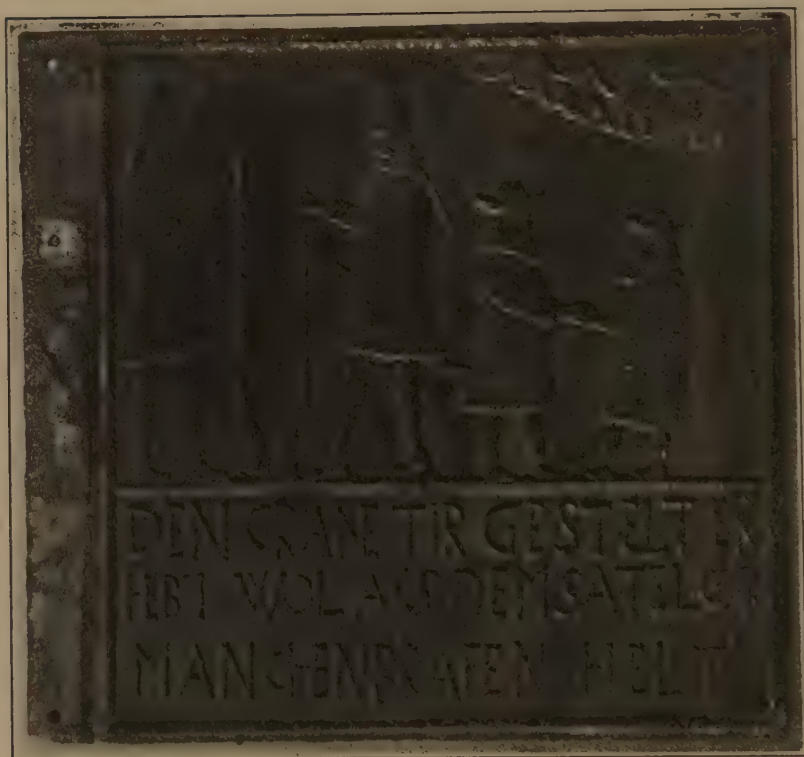
- 33. Iron hoe. (H. L.)
- 34. Grain flail. (S. & R. Soc.)
- 35. Spade handle. (D. N. F.)
- 36. Sickle. (S. & R. Soc.)
- 37. Dutch scythe with (38) horn cup, containing whetstone and (39): hammer and "*Dengelstock*" attached. (Y. C. H. S.)

Under Case XI: (Left) Two sets of log chains. (D. N. F.)
Wooden tar bucket, hand-made screw plate and two taps. (H. L.)

Table I: Model of grain fan. (D. N. F.)

Tools and Miscellaneous Small Articles:

Case XI: Knitting needles; small sun dial; small pair of medicine scales; small pair bullet moulds; old-time watch: two small snuff boxes, large snuff box; electrical motor made in York in 1851 by Joel M. Ettinger; shawl clasps (c. 1800); shoe buckles worn by John Fisher (d. 1808), first clockmaker and jeweler of York, who came from Swabia, Germany, to York in 1756; iron tongs for catching hogs on butchering days; straw smoother for use on thatched roofs; old iron shears; sheep bell made in 1760 by John Winter at his bell foundry in Hellam Twp., York County, Pa.; watchman's rattle; iron screw plate for threading bolts, inscribed: "F. P. 1790." (Y. C. H. S.); bullet moulds; fire tongs; shot; combination brass rule dated 1725; ancient pistol; tooth extractor; wooden canteen of the War of 1812. (H. L.); Pocketbook with glass front (S. K. B.); horse lock with key; spud for barking logs; three cow-bells (D. N. F.); branding-iron, Germantown (S. & R. Soc.); ex-



IRON STOVE PLATE OF ABOUT 1760, LENT BY THE HISTORICAL
SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA

PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL EXHIBIT.

pansion tongs (Pa. S. Mus.); photograph of the Bailey mowing machine, patented 1822, the first used in Chester County.

Early Fire Arms.

Top of Rear Wall: (Centre) 14. Blunderbus gun and (15) Ancient pistol. (Pa. S. C. D. A.)

16. Sword used in Battle of Germantown. (S. & R. Soc.)

17. Swedish gun, very long, said to have killed the last deer shot in Philadelphia. (S. & R. Soc.)

18. Pistol found on the Battlefield of Germantown. (S. & R. Soc.)

19. Pivot gun. (Pa. S. Mus.)

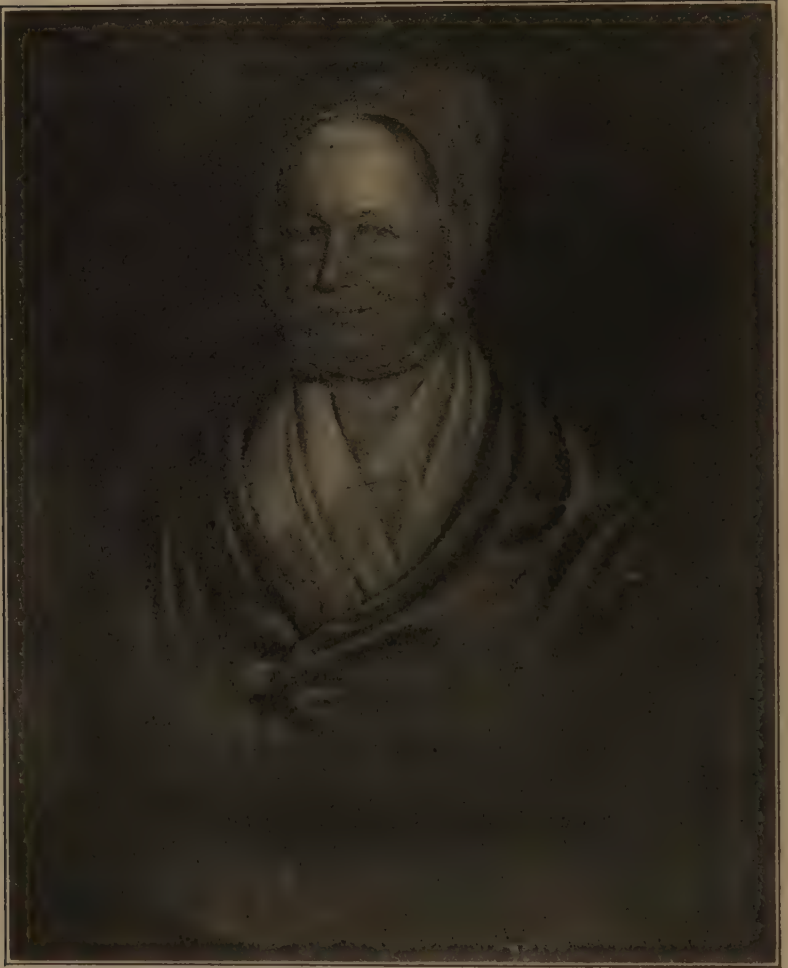
20. Ancient gun. (Pa. S. Mus.)

Scientific Instruments.

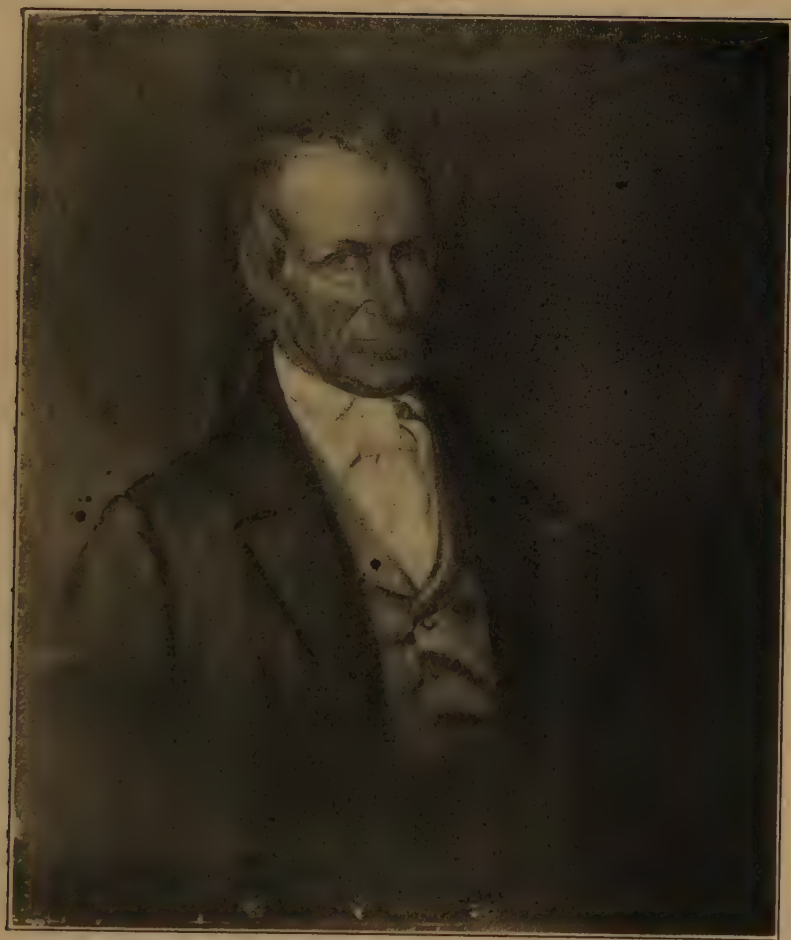
Near Column No. II: Priestley's burning lens, air gun and pump, and reflecting telescope, presented by Thomas Cooper to Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa., in 1811. (D. C.)

The "Underground Railroad" and Anti-Slavery Leaders.

Case III: Portraits of Isaac T. Hopper (1771-1852), of Philadelphia and New York, with autograph letter (A. C. M.); Elisha Tyson (C. F. J.); Benjamin Hallowell (C. F. J.); Thomas Garrett (1789-1871), of Wilmington, Delaware; John (1786-1880) and Hannah Cox (1787-1876), of Longwood, Chester County; Eusebius (1802-1865) and Sarah Barnard (1797-1876), of Pocopson, Chester County, (E. R. B.); Isaac (1806-1882) and Dinah (b. 1807) Mendenhall, of Mendenhall, Chester County, (Mrs. A. M.); Mahlon Murphy (1787-1859), of Frankford, Philadelphia, (S. M. B.);



OIL PORTRAIT OF PHEBE (WIERMAN) WRIGHT (1790-1873), WIFE
OF WILLIAM WRIGHT, OF ADAMS COUNTY, PA.



OIL PORTRAIT OF WILLIAM WRIGHT (1788-1865), QUAKER AND
STATION-KEEPER ON THE "UNDERGROUND RAILROAD",
NEAR YORK SPRINGS, ADAMS COUNTY, PA

PENNSYLVANIA AT JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION.

Robert Purvis (b. 1810), of Philadelphia; Oliver and Jane Paxson, (L. McV.); group of twelve members of the Executive Committee of the Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society: James and Lucretia Mott, Robert Purvis, Oliver Johnson, J. Miller McKim, Edward M. Davis, Abby Kimber, Mary Grew, Sarah Pugh, Haworth Wetherald, Margaret Jones and Benjamin C. Bacon, from a daguerreotype of 1850. (C. F. J.); birthplace of Lucretia Mott at Nantucket, (C. F. J.); Johnathan P. and Mary M. Magill, of Bucks County, (E. H. M.); Thomas Whitson, of Lancaster County. (S. W.)

Left Side Wall: Oil portrait of Esther Lewis, *née* Fussell (1782-1848), Quakeress, Station-keeper on the "Underground Railroad," near Kimberton, Chester County, widow of John Lewis. Painted by a grandson Charles L. Fussell, of Media, Pa. (Miss G. L.)

Photograph of Rebecca Lewis Fussell (1820-1893), Quakeress, Station-keeper on the "Underground Railroad," wife of Dr. Edwin Fussell, of Philadelphia and Media, Pa. (Miss G. L.)

Portrait of Graceanna Lewis (b. 1831), Quakeress, Station-keeper on the "Underground Railroad," daughter of John and Esther Lewis, now residing at Media, Pa.

Portrait of Dr. Bartholomew Fussell (1794-1871), Quaker, Station-keeper on the "Underground Railroad," of Kennett Square, Pa. (Miss G. L.)

Rear Wall (Left): Large photograph of Lucretia Mott in later life. (F. I.)

Photograph of Joseph Gibbons (b. 1818,) of Bird-in-hand, Lancaster County, Pa. (Mrs. M. G. B.).

PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL EXHIBIT.

Old photographic view of the home of Daniel Gibbons and his son, Joseph, near Bird-in-Hand, Lancaster County, Pa. (Mrs. M. G. B.)

Photograph of Marianna Lewis (1819-1866), of Chester County, Station-keeper on the "Underground Railroad." (Miss G. L.)

Photograph of Elizabeth R. Lewis (1824-1863), of Chester County, Station-keeper on the "Underground Railroad." (Miss G. L.)

Oil portrait of Lucretia Mott (b. 1793), eminent Quaker minister. Painted by William H. Furness, Jr., of Philadelphia, brother of Horace Howard Furness, the Shakesperean scholar, of Wallingford, Pa. (S. C.)

Oil portrait of William Wright (1782-1865), of near York Springs, Adams County, Pa., Quaker, and Station-keeper on the "Underground Railroad." (Mrs. M. G. B.)

Oil portrait of Phebe (Wierman) Wright (b. 1790), wife of William Wright. Lent by Mrs. Marianna Gibbons Brubaker.

Oil portrait of Daniel Gibbons (1775-1853), of Bird-in-Hand, Lancaster County, Pa., Quaker Station-keeper on the "Underground Railroad." Painted by J. E. Warfel, 1852. Lent by a granddaughter, Mrs. Marianna Gibbons Brubaker.

Oil portrait of Hannah Wierman Gibbons, (1787-1869), wife of Daniel Gibbons. Painted by J. E. Warfel, Strasburg, Lancaster County, Pa. (M. G. B.)

Photograph of Benjamin Kent (1805-1881), of Chester County, Pa. (Mrs. H. S. K.)



OIL PORTRAIT OF DANIAL GIBBONS (1775-1853), QUAKER AND
STATION -KEEPER ON THE "UNDERGROUND RAILROAD,"
OF BIRD-IN-HAND, LANCASTER COUNTY, PA.



OIL PORTRAIT OF HANNAH (WIERMAN) GIBBONS (1787-1860), WIFE
OF DANIAL GIBBONS, OF LANCASTER COUNTY, PA.

PENNSYLVANIA AT JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION.

Photograph of Mrs. Hannah S. Kent (1806-1882), of Chester County, Pa. (Mrs. H. S. K.)

A Literary Group.

Rear Wall (Left Centre): Charles Brockden Brown (1771-1810), "The First American Novelist,"—of Philadelphia Quaker decent; large bronze medallion, made by R. Tait McKenzie, M.D., and presented by him to the Franklin Inn Club of Philadelphia. (F. I. C.)

Bayard Taylor, Author, Poet, Traveler. Photograph of oil portrait owned by Mrs. Taylor. (F. I. C.)

Thomas Buchanan Read, Poet; photograph of portrait. (F. I. C.)

Portraits of some Pennsylvania Historians. (Deceased.)

Column No. II, facing Case No. II: Oil portrait of Robert Proud (1728-1813). (H. S. Pa.)

Deborah Logan (1761-1839), of "Stenton," editor of the Penn-Logan Correspondence. Large framed photograph of the original. (Pa. S. C. D. A.)

Ebenezer Hazard (1744-1817), Postmaster-General, United States, 1782-1789, and his wife (S. H.)

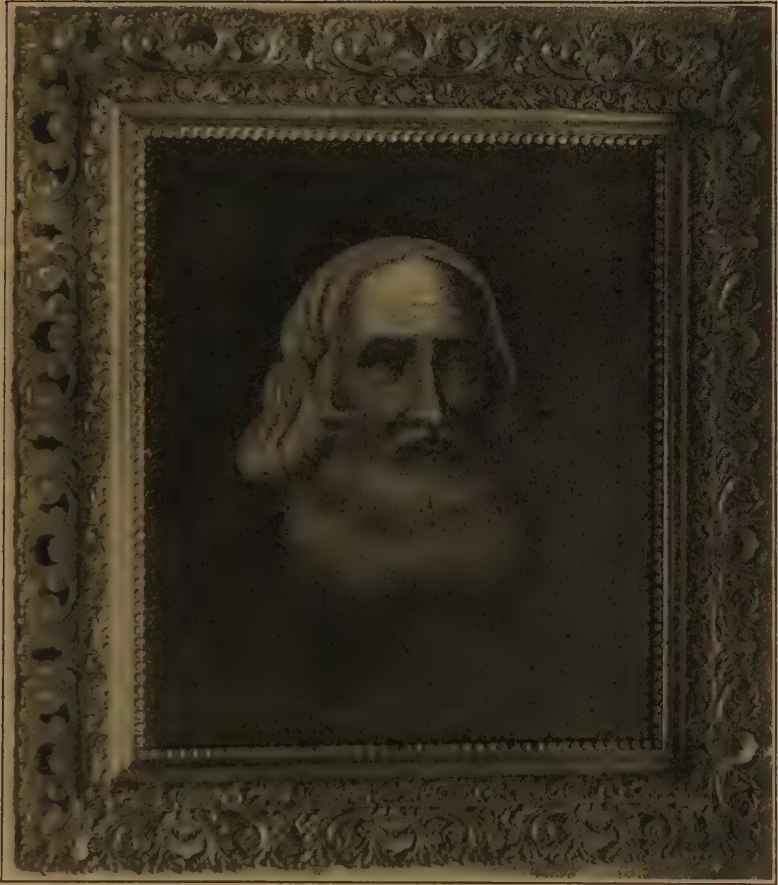
Abigail Hazard. (S. H.)

Samuel Hazard (1784-1870), son of Ebenezer Hazard. (S. H.)

Howard M. Jenkins; large framed photograph. (F. I.)

Column No. III: (Facing Case X.) Oil portrait of Oswald Seidensticker, sometime Professor of German in the University of Pennsylvania. (G. Soc.)

In Case No. II: Portraits of William J. Buck, William H. Egle, M.D., Samuel M. Janney, Ezra Michener, M.D., etc.



PORTRAIT OF HANS HERR, SWISS MENNONITE SETTLER IN
PRESENT LANCASTER COUNTY, IN 1710 (ALLEGED)



THE JAMESTOWN TERCENTENNIAL EXPOSITION ILLUMINATED

Looking across the basin from the arch of the government pier. Exposure 20 minutes at about 8 P. M. The line of light across the foreground was made by a ferry-boat which left the wharf during the exposure.

EXPOSURE BY WILFRED H. SCHOFF. ENLARGEMENT BY F. D. MAISCH.

PHILADELPHIA MUSEUMS EXHIBIT.

AN ILLUMINATING DEMONSTRATION OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF COMMERCE FROM THE EARLIEST AGES——MAPS, CHARTS AND MODELS. MAKING A GRAPHIC DISPLAY——AN EXHIBIT OF GREAT VALUE AND UNIQUE CHARACTER WHICH ATTRACTED THE WIDEST ATTENTION——ANOTHER EXHIBIT BY THE MUSEUMS IN THE SOCIAL ECONOMY DEPARTMENT ILLUSTRATING ACTIVITIES RELATING TO EDUCATION AND COMMERCE

I. In December, 1906, the State Commission of Pennsylvania authorized The Philadelphia Museums to prepare for installation at the Jamestown Exposition, exhibits which should illustrate the historical development of commerce and something of the work of the institution toward the furtherance of commerce. Under this authority work was actively carried on in the following directions.

1st. A search into ancient and modern literature, commercial records and other available sources, with a view to the preparation of a series of maps which should show for different typical epochs of history, the territorial division of the world, the leading trade centers, and the most important trade routes at the time existing. Information was compiled and designs prepared for nearly 100 maps of this character, the work being largely based on original deduction owing to the absence of published maps or treatises on the subjects.

2nd. A series of commercial maps showing separately the colonial possessions of the leading nations of the world and the shipping routes operated under the merchants

PENNSYLVANIA AT JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION.

flags of those nations as follows: United Kingdom, German Empire, France, United States, Holland, Russia and Japan. The information upon which these maps were based was compiled from the commercial statistics of the countries illustrated, carefully compared and corrected to date.

3rd. A series of statistical maps intended to show graphically the present condition of the world in regard to density of population, and industrial, commercial and intellectual advancement as follows: 1, Density of population; 2, Foreign commerce according to value of imports; 3, Foreign commerce according to value of exports; 4, Gross earnings per mile of railways; 5, Railway mileage in relation to area; 6, Volume of government revenues; 7, Volume of matter sent through the mails

4th. A series of models of commercial vessels of all periods or history constructed to uniform scale of $\frac{1}{8}$ th inch to the foot, or roughly 1 to 100, and consequently showing at a glance the relative size and capacity of shipping at any period. These models were carefully selected to show typical stages of commercial progress. The modern types were reproduced from plans and pictures of actual vessels. The historic types from old manuscripts, prints, paintings and by reliefs. A list of these models is as follows: 1, Egyptian Cargo Boat; 2, Babylonian Sea-horse; 3, Phoenician galley; 4, Kelek, or Babylonian goat-skin raft; 5, Greek trireme and cross section; 6, Roman pleasure barge; 7, Carthaginian galley; 8, Norse Drakar; 9, Chinese sea-going junk; 10, Hindoo-Japanese outrigger ship; 11, Arabian Dhow; 12, Portuguese Caravel; 13, Flagship of Columbus; 14, Spanish Galleon; 15, Italian Nef of the 16th century;

PHILADELPHIA MUSEUMS EXHIBIT.

16, Venetian Galleass; 17, The first steamboat of commercial importance; 18, The packet "Savannah;" 19, American Clipper; 20, English Square Rigged ship; 21, Barkentine; 22, American four-masted schooner; 23, Hermaphrodite Brig; 24, Dutch Galleot; 25, Seven-masted schooner; 26, America's cup defender; 27, Chinese Junk "Keying;" 28, The first Cunarder, the Britannia; 29, Cargo Steamer "Crown Point;" 30, Great Lakes cargo steamer; 31, Chinese Junk; 32, Malay Prahu; 33, Polynesian sea-canoe; 34, Prahu; 35, Siberian fishing junk; 36, Double sea-going Prahu from New Caledonia; 37, Balsa or straw canoe; 38, Hindoo Rice-boat of "Pulwar;" 39, River Junk (southern China); 40, Japanese junk; 41, Cargo junk (southern China); 42, Indo-Chinese sea canoe; 43, Siamese sea-going fishing boat; 44, Chinese river boat; 45, Chinese fishing junk; 46, Chinese Sampan; 47, Indo-Chinese sea-going barge; 48, Fishing boat (southern China;) 49, Fishing boat (southern China;) 50, Fishing boat (southern China;) 51, Nova Scotia Top-sail schooner; 52, New Jersey two-masted lumber schooner; 53, New Bedford Whaler; 54, Roman Merchant-Ship.

5th. A classified exhibit of the leading products entering into international commerce at four selected typical periods of history as follows: 1, Venetian commerce; 2, Roman commerce; 3, Mediaeval commerce; 4, Modern commerce.

These commercial products were listed from Custom House reports and from every other authority available for the periods named, and each product was accompanied by a printed label explaining something of the trade conditions for that article at each period.

6th. A series of enlarged photographs collected from

PENNSYLVANIA AT JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION.

all parts of the world illustrating the evolution of land transportation by showing existing types from the most primitive to the most advanced. This series also included reproductions of a few important prints of earlier date, showing the first railway in operation, etc. It also included a number of reproductions from paintings of European masters, showing mediaeval shipping.

The foregoing exhibit, which is described in detail in the ensuing pages, was entitled, "The historical development of commerce. Exhibit of The Philadelphia Museums under the auspices of the State Commission of Pennsylvania," and was installed in the eastern wing of the University and College Building.

Much difficulty was occasioned by the delay on the part of the exposition management in assigning the space. Several different assignments were made, the final one being for the entire wing in the building mentioned. Material was prepared sufficient to fill this wing, but at the last moment the management reduced the space almost one-half and assigned the remainder to southern colleges whose exhibits were by no means equal in interest or value to the material prepared for this exhibit. This reduction of space also forced a much more crowded installation of the historical exhibit than had been originally planned. Photographs of the historical exhibit as finally installed are hereto appended.

II. An exhibit illustrating the activities of The Philadelphia Museums as relating to education and commerce, was installed at the main entrance of the Social Economy Building. This exhibit comprised the following

PHILADELPHIA MUSEUMS EXHIBIT.

1st. A series of statistical charts based on information specially compiled for the exhibit and showing in graphic form:

1. Commerce of the World. Imports by countries in 1906. The total value shown being \$14,000,000,000.

2. Commerce of the world. Exports by countries in 1906. The total value shown being \$13,250,000,000.

3. Exports from the United States by countries in 1906. The total value shown being \$1,798,247,943.

4. Imports into the United States by countries in 1906. The total value shown being \$1,320,609,250.

5. Manufacturing industries of Pennsylvania according to the census of 1905. The total value being \$1,995,000,000. Values given in millions of dollars as follows: Steel works and rolling mills, 364; Machine shop products, 113; Blast furnace products, 107; Steam railroad cars, 80; Leather, 69; Printing and publishing, 49; Petroleum refining, 47; Silk and silk goods, 39; Cigars and cigarettes, 39; Flour mill products, 38; Clothing, 38; Sugar refining, 37; Worsted goods, 36; Liquors, malt, 35; Timber products, 32; Hosiery and knit goods, 31; Coke, 29; Glass, 28; Carpets and rugs, 27; Electrical machinery, 26; Locomotives, 25; Meat packing, 24; Cotton goods, 24; Structural iron work, 23; Planing mill products, 22; Tin and terne, 19; Woolen goods, 19; Paper and wood pulp, 15; Shoes, 15; Furniture, 12; Chemicals, 12; Pottery, 11; Cement, 10.

6. Manufacturing industries of Philadelphia according to the census of 1905. The total value shown was \$591,000,000. Values given in millions of dollars as follows: Sugar refining, 37; Clothing, 31; Printing and publishing,

PENNSYLVANIA AT JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION.

30; Worsteds goods, 27; Machine shop products, 26; Carpets and rugs, 25; Leather, 24; Locomotives, 23; Hosiery and knit goods, 16; Cotton goods, 15; Slaughtering and meat packing, 13; Liquor, Malt, 12; Woolen goods, 12; Iron ship-building, 9; Chemicals, 9; Cigars and cigarettes, 8; Steel works and rolling mills, 7; Hats, felt, 6; Soap, 6; Confectionery, 6; Shirts, 5; Furniture, 5; Paints, 5; Shoes, 5; Electrical machinery, 5; Silk and silk goods, 5; Druggist's preparations, 5; Cars, Steam by R. R. Co., 5; Dyeing textiles, 4; Cordage, 4; Coppersmiths, 4; Planing mill products, 3; Bags, not paper, 3; Boxes paper, 3.

7. A complete geographical collection as distributed by The Philadelphia Museums to the public schools of Pennsylvania. These collections are prepared as aids to teaching Commercial Geography and the natural sciences and comprise:

1. 110 mounted 7x9 photographs, showing stages of production, transportation and distribution in the leading articles of commerce. Each photograph carrying on the back a full printed story on the subject of the picture suitable for class room reference.

2. 25 colored maps showing the world production and world distribution of leading staples of commerce. These maps were specially prepared from information compiled in The Philadelphia Museums and published for use in this collection.

3. 12 plates showing the leading commercial timber trees, giving pictures of the tree and enlarged pictures of the bark and leaf.

4. 311 specimens of staple products entering into the

PHILADELPHIA MUSEUMS EXHIBIT.

commerce of the world and the daily consumption of the American people, each with an explanatory label and the whole being designed to portray to the school student the important sections of the animal, vegetable and mineral kingdoms entering into his various needs and their various stages of production, transportation, manufacture and distribution.

III. A show case containing a complete series of the publications of The Philadelphia Museums.

IV. A wing frame show case containing a series of 160 mounted photographs with printed descriptions, showing the grounds and buildings of The Philadelphia Museums, the interior of its exhibition halls and some of its most distinctive exhibits.

Historical and Statistical Maps.

An important feature of the exhibit was two series of outline maps; the first fourteen in number being of a statistical character, illustrating the commerce of the present day, while the other series of 42 maps was specially prepared after extensive research to illustrate the important phases of international commerce at what might be called the typical periods of the world's history.

These maps were prepared on World's maps on Mercator's projection, specially printed for this exhibit, and each one in addition to the information outlined on the map, carried a section of reading matter specially prepared to illustrate the conditions portrayed by the map.

Maps 1 to 7 illustrated modern colonial possessions and shipping routes: 1, British possessions and shipping routes;

PENNSYLVANIA AT JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION.

2, French possessions and shipping routes; 3, German possessions and shipping routes; 4, Dutch possessions and shipping routes; 5, Russian possessions and shipping routes; 6, Japanese possessions and shipping routes; 7, American possessions and shipping routes.

Maps 8 to 14 illustrated the relative phases of natural and commercial development.

8. Density of population. This map based on the census reports of the United States and other countries available, and on Henry Gannett's map in his *Commercial Geography* corrected from reports in The Philadelphia Museums, depicted the entire world in three classes, classifying the areas into those having over 10 and less than 50 inhabitants to the square mile, those having over 50 and less than 100 inhabitants to the square mile, and those having over 100 inhabitants to the square mile; the latter division naturally including the areas of greatest commercial and industrial importance comprise western Europe, England, India, China, and Japan, and limited areas in the United States, South America, North and West Africa, Russia, Turkey and the East Indies.

9. Foreign Commerce of the world. This map based on the statistical reports of all countries on file in the library of The Philadelphia Museums, classifies the nations into five groups according to the value of their imports. (a) Those nations importing over \$900,000,000 and less than \$2,000,000,000 annually. In this class was included only the United Kingdom. (b) Those importing over \$900,000,000 and less than \$2,000,000,000 annually, including the United States, France and the German Empire. (c)

PHILADELPHIA MUSEUMS EXHIBIT.

Those countries importing over \$250,000,000 and less than \$900,000,000, annually, including Russia, Canada, Holland, Belgium, Austria Hungary, India and China. (d) Those countries importing over \$100,000,000 and less than \$250,000,000 annually, including Sweden, Denmark, Switzerland, Spain, Turkey, Australia, Mexico, Brazil and the Argentine Republic. (e) Those countries importing over \$50,000,000 and less than \$100,000,000 annually, including Norway, Portugal, Roumania, Algeria, the Dutch East Indies, Cuba, Chile and New Zealand.

10. Foreign commerce of the world. This map classifies the nations according to the value of their exports as follows: (a) Those countries exporting to the value of \$900,000,000 annually, including the United Kingdom, the German Empire, France and the United States. (b) Those countries exporting over \$250,000,000 and less than \$900,000,000 annually, including Russia, Austria, Hungary, Italy, Australia, India and the Argentine Republic. (c) Those countries exporting over \$100,000,000 and less than \$250,000,000 annually, including Norway, Denmark, Switzerland, Spain, Egypt, China, Japan, Dutch East Indies, Brazil, Chile, Mexico, Cuba and Canada. (d) Those countries exporting over \$50,000,000 and less than \$100,000,000 annually, including Roumania, Turkey and New Zealand.

11. Gross earnings per mile of railways. In this map the world was divided into four classes as follows: (a) Those countries in which the gross earnings per mile of railways in operation amounted to \$15,000 and over, including the United Kingdom, Belgium and the German

PENNSYLVANIA AT JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION.

Empire. (b) Those countries in which the gross earnings per mile were between \$10,000 and \$15,000, including Russia, Austria, Switzerland, France, Holland and the United States. (c) Those countries in which the gross earnings per mile were between \$5,000 and \$10,000, including Denmark, Roumania, Hungary, Italy, Spain, Egypt, Japan and the Argentine Republic. (d) Those countries in which the gross earnings per mile were between \$2,500 and \$5,000, including Asiatic Russia, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal and Algeria.

12. In this map the world was divided into four classes according to railway mileage in relation to area. (a) Countries having over 100 miles of railway to each 10,000 square miles of territory, including the United Kingdom, Denmark, Holland, Belgium, the German Empire, France, Austria and Hungary. (b) Those countries having over 50 and less than 100 miles of railway to each 10,000 square miles, of territory, including the United States and Italy. (c) Those countries having between 25 and 50 miles of railway to each 10,000 square miles of territory including Sweden, Roumania, Greece, Spain, Portugal, Japan and Cuba. (d) Those countries having from 10 to 25 miles of railway to each 10,000 square miles of territory, including Norway, Servia, Switzerland, Algeria, Tunis, India, New Zealand, Mexico, Haiti, Santo Domingo, Salvador, Costa Rica, Chile and the Argentine Republic.

13. In this map the world was classified according to the volume of government revenues. In preparing the data for this map it was thought proper to include not only the national revenue but in the case of unrated nations, the

PHILADELPHIA MUSEUMS EXHIBIT.

state or provincial revenue in order to present an idea of the yield of taxation and thus indirectly of existing wealth. The classes were: (a) Those countries yielding yearly revenues of \$1,000,000,000 and over including the United States only. (b) Those countries yielding revenues between \$500,000,000 and \$1,000,000,000, including the United Kingdom, France, the German Empire and Russia. (c) Those countries yielding between \$250,000,000 and \$500,000,000 including Australia, British India, Austria and Italy. (d) Those countries yielding between \$100,000,000 and \$250,000,000, including Spain, Hungary, Japan and Australia. (e) Those countries yielding between \$50,000,000 and \$100,000,000, including Belgium, Turkey, China, the Dutch East Indies, Canada, Mexico, Brazil and the Argentine Republic.

14. In this map the world was classified according to the volume of matter sent through the mails, thus indirectly indicating commercial activity and intellectual development. (a) Those countries in which there were mailed 50 pieces and over per year to each inhabitant, including the United States, Canada, the United Kingdom, German Empire, Austria and Hungary. (b) Those countries in which there were mailed between 25 and 50 pieces per year, including Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Belgium, France, and the Argentine Republic. (c) Those countries in which there were mailed between 10 and 25 pieces per year to each inhabitant, including Spain, Norway, Italy, Cuba, Japan and Chile. (d) Those countries in which there were mailed between 5 and 10 pieces per year to each inhabitant, including Russia, Portugal, Greece, Tunis and Uruguay.

PENNSYLVANIA AT JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION.

Maps of the History of Commerce.

The second series of maps was of a historical character, illustrating the development of commerce in history. Each map showed the conditions at a given date, as to national boundaries, trade centers and trade routes, and carried a printed summary of the facts of historic interest concerning commerce, with frequent quotations from contemporary records.

The periods illustrated were as follows:

1. B. C. 1580-1350: Egyptian Empire under the XVIIIth dynasty.
2. About B. C. 950: alliance between Phoenicia and Israel, described in the books of Kings and Chronicles of the Hebrew Scriptures.
3. About B. C. 600: the Babylonian Empire under Nebuchadnezzar, and the alliance with Media and Lydia.
4. About B. C. 500: the Persian Empire during the reign of Darius.
5. About B. C. 440: the Greek states at the height of their power.
6. B. C. 321: the world at the death of Alexander the Great when the East and West had been brought together for the first time.
7. B. C. 241: the end of the first Punic War when the power of Carthage had begun to wane before that of Rome.
8. B. C. 188: a period of importance owing to the great wealth and commercial activity of Egypt and India, the awakening of China, and the rapidly increasing power of Rome.

PHILADELPHIA MUSEUMS EXHIBIT.

9. B. C. 120: a time of commercial stagnation in the West and of activity in the East; notable for the increase in political power of Rome, Parthia, India and China.

10. B. C. 44: the world at the death of Julius Caesar.

11. A. D. 14: Rome at the death of the Emperor Augustus, supreme in the West and in active communication with the East.

12. A. D. 110: the power of Rome at its greatest extent, under the Emperor Trajan.

13. A. D. 330: the removal of the Roman capital to Constantinople, and further extension of trade with the East.

14. A. D. 450: a time of political disintegration, racial migrations, and commercial inactivity.

15. A. D. 565: the supremacy of the Byzantine Empire under the Emperor Justinian.

16. A. D. 620: the supremacy of the Sassanian monarchy in Persia, after a generation of destructive warfare with the Byzantine Empire.

17. A. D. 632: the dawn of Islam and the beginning of Saracen power.

18. A. D. 740: the world at the time of the greatest power of the Caliphate.

19. A. D. 800: when the Caliphate of Bagdad and the eastern Empire under Charlemagne were the leading powers.

20. A. D. 945: the beginning of economic revival in the West and of decay in the East.

21. A. D. 1070: the opposing trade alliances of Mahometan Spain with Christian Byzantium, and Mahometan Egypt and Christian Italy.

PENNSYLVANIA AT JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION.

22. A. D. 1210: the world in the midst of the Crusaders.
23. A. D. 1300: the greatest power of the Mongols, their Empire reaching from Central Europe to the China Sea.
24. A. D. 1400: the decline of Mongol power; increase of trade in Italy, and in Northern Europe through the Hanseatic league. Industrial development in Flanders.
25. A. D. 1500: the results of the discoveries of Columbus and Vasco da Gama. Growth of the power of Spain and Portugal at the expense of Venice and Genoa.
26. A. D. 1550: Spain and Portugal at the height of their power, controlling the trade of the world.
27. A. D. 1588: the year of the Invincible Armada: union of the Spanish and Portuguese possessions, and revolt of the Dutch.
28. A. D. 1607: the birth of English settlements in America, growth of the power of Northern Europe.
29. A. D. 1648: the treaty of Westphalia; the independence of Holland, separation of Portugal and prostration of Spain.
European possessions in the East now largely Dutch.
30. A. D. 1689: the growth of France and England at the expense of Holland.
31. A. D. 1714: the beginning of the struggle for supremacy between France and England.
32. A. D. 1763: the defeat of France and the establishment of English power in America and India.
33. A. D. 1794: the independence of the United States and the French Revolution.
34. A. D. 1810: the greatest power of France under Napoleon.

PHILADELPHIA MUSEUMS EXHIBIT.

35. A. D. 1818: the commercial conditions existing after the Congress of Vienna.

36. A. D. 1850: vast extension of industries and commerce due to the use of steam power.

37. A. D. 1867: the world's trade as affected by the American Civil War, and the opening of China and Japan.

38. A. D. 1869: new trade routes resulting from the opening of the Suez Canal, with comparative distances.

39. A. D. 1881: Revival of American industry and opening of trans-continental railways.

40. A. D. 1898: Subdivision of Africa; results of the Spanish American and China-Japan wars.

41. A. D. 1907: Results of the Russo-Japanese and South African Wars; commercial retrospect and outlook for the future.

The trade of the world increased in one century from 1500 to 26,500 millions of dollars.

42. Probable new commercial routes to be opened by the Panama Canal, with comparative distances.

Collection of Models of Commercial Ships of All Ages.

All these models were prepared to uniform scale of one-eighth inch to the foot in order to afford the spectator a means of ready comparison of the capacity and sea worthiness of commercial shipping in the various periods of history, and especially to illustrate the enormous increase in the size and capacity of commercial shipping during the past century. The descriptions of the models following are interesting; it is impossible to present illustrations of all of them.

PENNSYLVANIA AT JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION.

1. EGYPTIAN CARGO BOAT as used in expedition of Queen Hatshepsut to the "Land of Punt" (Somali Coast,) about



1. EGYPTIAN CARGO BOAT.

1500 B. C. Copied from carved relief in the Der-el-Bahri Temples at Thebes. Ships of this type probably made the voyage to Punt as early as the first Egyptian Dynasty (3400 B. C.,) to get fragrant gums and incense for the temples. The first definite record of an organized expedition is found in the reign of Sahure

(2740 B. C.,) when the vessels brought to Egypt a great quantity of ebony, gold and silver and 80,000 measures of Myrrh.

2. BABYLONIAN SEA-HORSE. 3. PHOENICIAN GALLEY.
4. KELEK, OR BABYLONIAN GOAT-SKIN RAFT. The Babylonian Sea-horse was from a bas-relief at Nineveh, commemorating the expedition of Sennacherib, King of Assyria, against the Kingdom of Elam (at the mouth of the Tigris) 694 B. C. The Assyrian fleet was built at dockyards on both the Euphrates and Tigris rivers by Phoenician shipwrights and was of two types—the beaked galley and the older sea horse. Ships of this general character may be assumed to have traded between the Chaldean cities, Western India, South Arabia, the Red Sea and the Sinai Peninsula, before the 40th century B. C. This model is figured to

PHILADELPHIA MUSEUMS EXHIBIT.

about 72 feet length, 24 feet breadth. The Phoenician Galley was reproduced from a bas-relief at Nineveh, commemorating the expedition of Sennacherib, King of Assyria, against the Kingdom of Elam (at mouth of Tigris) 694 B. C. Built by Phoenician shipwrights from their best models. The growing power of the Greeks and Etruscans after the 9th century B. C., by reducing Phoenician trade in the northern Mediterranean and Euxine Seas, forced it into Morocco and



2. BABYLONIAN SEA HORSE. 3. PHOENICIAN GALLEY
4. KELEK, OR BABYLONIAN GOAT-SKIN RAFT

Spain, and the Atlantic coasts as far as Britain; thus requiring a stronger, heavier, and more seaworthy type of vessel than that previously in use, which had followed the Egyptian style. It was in vessels of this type that the enormous wealth of Tyre, and later of Carthage, between the 9th and 3rd centuries B. C., was accumulated. This model is figured to 100 feet waterline, 109 feet over all, ram 12 feet beam 20 feet draught 5 feet total depth 11 feet.

The Kelek, or Babylonian goat-skin raft, was from a bas-relief of the Kouyunjik ruins practically the same thing is pictured by Hilprecht as still in use on the Euphrates. A

PENNSYLVANIA AT JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION.

frame of logs under which are fastened inflated goat skins. One of the most ancient means of navigation. The building materials of the cities of Chaldea, Babylonia, and Assyria from a period prior to the 40th century B. C., were doubtless ferried on rafts of this type. Length 20 feet, breadth 16 feet, length of oars 18 feet.



5. GREEK TRIREME.

5. GREEK TRIREME. Three banked ships were built first in Egypt about 600 B. C. The Greeks improved on them and evolved a long narrow type of great offensive power. These triremes were built first in Samos and Corinth and

they formed the backbone of the Athenian navy in the 5th and 4th centuries B. C. Triremes were built by the Romans but were gradually abandoned after the battle of Actium, 31 B. C., where the smaller 2 banked Liburnian galley acquitted themselves better in action. The trireme was essentially a warship. It carried nothing but men, water and ballast. When naval expeditions were organized, merchant-ships had to accompany the galleys and carry all their supplies.

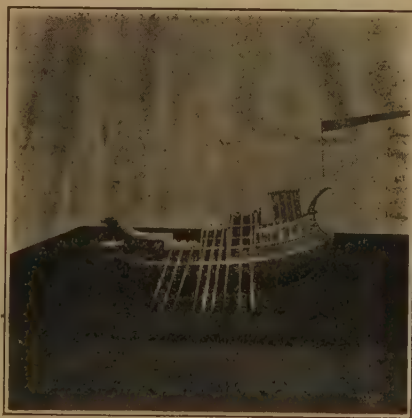
There were 170 oars in the Athenian trireme, 62 in the 1st bank, and 54 each in the 2nd and 3rd. 30 sweeps were carried for auxiliary work from the upper deck. There was

PHILADELPHIA MUSEUMS EXHIBIT.

a main mast and a tilted foremast of "akatian" which developed into a bowsprit on mediaeval ships. Both masts were taken down before a fight. The lower banks plying under the legs of the rowers above.

The trireme was built especially for ramming, There were a main ram at the water-line and auxilliary rams above. at the end of each "waling-piece" or belt, so that an enemy struck amidships would be ripped open from keel to gunwale. The soldiers carried on the triremes fought from the light hurricane deck above the rowers and from an outside galley above the gunwale. The size of the Athenian triremes is known from the remains of the docks. This model is figured to 150 feet length over all, 120 feet water-line, 20 feet breadth, 8 feet height, 3 feet draught of water oars 16 feet long.

6. ROMAN PLEASURE BARCE. Craft of the type of the Roman pleasure barge are figured on numerous remains of the Roman period, in Italy and Egypt. Dimensions are given by some writers, but lack authentication. The model exhibited conformed to such dimensions, but

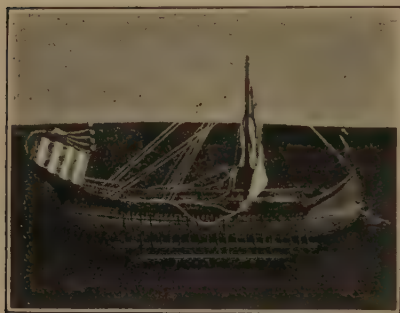


6 ROMAN PLEASURE BARCE

was in fact probably too large, as one rower could not have handled oars of such size, and in Roman times there was never more than one man to the oar.

PENNSYLVANIA AT JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION.

7. CARTHAGINIAN GALLEY: Carthage, a Phoenician colony, founded in the 9th century B. C., continued and



7. CARTHAGINIAN GALLEY.

amplified the commercial enterprises of Tyre, when that city was subdued by the Assyrians. In galleys the Carthaginians traded to Sicily, Sardinia, Corsica, Spain, the coasts of France, and Britain, and well down the west coast of Africa.

For five centuries they

were supreme in this trade, maintaining their position against Etruscans and Greeks, and only succumbing to the growing power of Rome in the 2nd century B. C.

8. The Norse Drakar was copied from a vessel unearthed at Gokstad, Norway, supposed to date about the second century B. C. It was in this type of vessel that Norse Vikings overran the coasts of England, France Spain and Italy, penetrating the Mediterranean as far as Constantinople, and finally reaching Iceland and the coast of America.



8. THE NORSE DRAKAR.

PHILADELPHIA MUSEUMS EXHIBIT.

9. CHINESE SEA-GOING JUNK: Between the 5th and 9th centuries A. D. there was an active trade between China and the Persian Gulf, and especially during the period of the caliphate at Bagdad. Frequent mention is made of Chinese junks from the Yellow Sea which came up the Persian Gulf as far as Bassora, Arabian vessels at the same time going as far as Khanfu, in China, somewhat north of present Hong Kong. The Arabian geographer Massoudy tells of one great Chinese junk reaching Bassora which was capable of carrying seven hundred



9. CHINESE SEAGOING JUNK.



10. HINDOO-JAVANESE OUTRIGGER SHIP.

men. This model while somewhat out of proportion in the height of the rigging, may be taken as approximately correct for such a vessel. Length 200 feet, breadth about 54 feet.

10. HINDOO-JAVANESE OUTRIGGER SHIP: Reproduced from the frieze of the great Buddhist temple at Boroboedor, Java,

PENNSYLVANIA AT JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION.

which dates probably from the 7th century A. D. About 600 A. D. there was a great migration from Gujerat, in western India, near the mouths of the Indus, to the island of Java, due perhaps to the devastation of upper India by the Scythian tribes, and to the drying up of the country. A powerful Hindoo kingdom was founded in Java, which endured for eight centuries; art flourished and the Buddhist



11. ARABIAN DHOW.

religion was devoutly observed. The frieze at Boroboedor presumably commemorates the migration, and includes the ship, which resembles the modern Ceylonese and Malay vessels, except for the rigging which suggests Egypt, Phoenicia and Greece. Vessels of this kind were doubtless active in the Indian Ocean trade between the 6th and 9th centuries A. D., when they were

displaced by the dhows of the Saracens.

Length 60 feet, breadth 15 feet. Note the method of construction; a cage-work of timber above a great log answering for a keel, the hold of the vessel being formed by planking inside the timbers; and the whole being so top heavy as to make the outrigger essential for safety.

II. ARABIAN DHOW: No craft has played a greater

PENNSYLVANIA AT JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION.

part in the world's history than the dhow. The laden yard is as much the emblem of the Faith as is the crescent. Wherever the great Mohammedan creed has been preached, wherever the sword of the Faithful has carved its ivory path, there the lateen-sail has heeled to the wind and the long grab-bow has cut its way. Thus the lateen is the rig to this day of all the Mohammedan, and not a few Christian sea-coast people from Malabar to Gibraltar. The true dhow is now found mostly in the Red Sea and eastward to the Persian Gulf, Karachi, Bombay, along the Malabar coast and down the coast of Africa as far as Zanzibar, making its voyages with the fair wind of the favorable monsoon, and quite capable of holding its own in the hard weather



12. PORTUGUESE CARAVEL.

often to be met with in the Indian Ocean. Next to the Chinese the Arabs have been the most skilful and daring seaman of the ancient East.

12. PORTUGUESE CARAVEL: It was in this type of vessel that the Portuguese made their discoveries on the west coast of Africa in the Fifteenth Century, finally culminating in Vasco da Gama's discovery of the

Cape route to India and the Portuguese monopoly for nearly a century (1500 to 1580) of the entire Eastern trade, in

PHILADELPHIA MUSEUMS EXHIBIT.

cluding Africa, Arabia, India, Malacca, Java, the Spice Islands and China.

13. FLAGSHIP OF COLUMBUS:

While usually called a "caravel," the flagship of Columbus, the "Santa Maria," resembles the large Venetian vessel known as "Navis" or "nef." Length of keel, 62 feet; length over all, 75 feet; breadth, 23 feet; depth 14 $\frac{3}{4}$ feet; tonnage, about 130 tons. Speed noted in Columbus'



13 .FLAGSHIP OF COLUMBUS.

log, up to 11 knots. This vessel was smaller than the Portuguese, Genoese and Venetian ships of that period, but probably of average size for a Spanish ship. When the "Santa Maria" sailed from Palos in 1492 she carried about ninety men. Length of voyage to "San Salvador" island, 69 days.

14. SPANISH GALLEON:

A fleet of these vessels left the Isthmus of Panama every year for Cadiz laden with gold and silver, the product of Mexico and Peru. The Spanish Government, during the 16th



14. SPANISH GALLEON.

century, was financed on the basis of this "plate fleet," and

PENNSYLVANIA AT JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION.

great inconvenience was occasioned when the enemies of Spain, the Dutch and English and private adventurers

attacked and captured any of these galleons. This model is of the earlier type. During the second half of the 16th century galleons were made much larger.



15. ITALIAN NEF OF XVI CENTURY

generally in the merchant fleets of Venice and Genoa. It was used in both Mediterranean and ocean trade, and was of great cargo capacity. This model is figured to 160 feet water-line, 40 feet breadth, 20 feet depth in the waist.

16. VENETIAN GALLEASS: This model is from a vessel of the early 17th century, but the type is very ancient, being no great modification from certain forms of the Roman galley. Length over all, 192 feet; breadth, 30 feet; depth 21 feet. The galleass was a very popular vessel with the Venetians in the 11th and 12th



16. VENETIAN GALLEASS.

PHILADELPHIA MUSEUMS EXHIBIT.

centuries. This model is of a vessel built for the Venetian navy and one of the latest of its type.

17. THE FIRST STEAM- BOAT OF COMMERCIAL IM-

PORTANCE: The "Clermont" built to the plans of Robert Fulton, began running on the Hudson River between New York and Albany, August 17th, 1807. Was later remodeled and slightly enlarged



17. THE FIRST STEAMBOAT OF COMMERCIAL IMPORTANCE.

and put into regular service in 1808. Other boats propelled by steam had been in existence since 1787, but were of experimental rather



18. THE PACKET "SAVANNAH".

than commercial interest. This model shows the "Clermont" at her original dimensions; 140 feet length, 16 feet breadth, 7 feet depth of hold, 28 inches draft of water.

18. THE PACKET "SAVANNAH," a full rigged ship of 350 tons, built at Corlear's Hook, N. Y., 1818 and then fitted with a 90 h-p engine and paddle side wheels, left Savannah, May 22, 1819, and arrived at Liverpool June 20; went sub-

PENNSYLVANIA AT JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION.

sequently to Copenhagen, Stockholm, St. Petersburg and Cronstadt, returning to Savannah November 30, 1819; and was the first vessel to cross the Atlantic under the assistance of steam. Her machinery was only auxiliary and reduced her cargo capacity to such an extent as to render her unprofitable, and was remodeled in 1820. The ship was wrecked on Long Island in 1822. Dimensions: about 100 feet length, 28 feet breadth, 14 feet depth.



19. AMERICAN CLIPPER.

19. AMERICAN CLIPPER: Before the war of 1812 few ships outside of the India trade were of over 300 tons. The successes of the American frigates, together with growing foreign trade, called the attention to the advantages of larger ships, and the large American clippers soon made their way into all the world's ports. This model is scaled to the dimensions of the "Rappahannock" built at Bath,

PHILADELPHIA MUSEUMS EXHIBIT.

Me., in 1841, and then considered much too large for profit: 179 feet 6 inches long; tonnage 1,133. Thereafter the tonnage steadily increased, until by 1855 ships of 2,500 tons and over were not uncommon. Clippers were built for speed, the profits of a voyage depending on the early delivery



20. ENGLISH SQUARE RIGGER SHIP.

of the cargo, and such ships frequently made over 400 miles per day. With the displacement of sailing ships by steamers American shipping in the foreign trade steadily declined.

20. ENGLISH SQUARE RIGGED SHIP, Length about 240 feet: This was the prevailing type of vessel, and the size may be considered typical of ships carrying England's over-sea trade during the second quarter of the Nineteenth



THE PHILADELPHIA MUSEUMS HISTORICAL EXHIBIT OF COMMERCE

PHILADELPHIA MUSEUMS EXHIBIT.

Century. For certain classes of trade similar vessels are still to be found in all parts of the world.

21. BARKENTINE: This is a type showing a stage of revolution from the square-rigged ship to the fore-and-aft schooner. The model is from the "Addie Morrill," built in 1882, at Rockport, Maine. Length 160 feet, breadth 35.3 feet, depth 17 feet, tonnage 596.



21. BARKENTINE.

22. AMERICAN FOUR MASTED SCHOONER: This type of vessel designed for use in the shallow rivers and harbors of the United States, has largely displaced the



22. AMERICAN FOUR MASTED SCHOONER

square-rigged vessels in the sailing trade of the world, be-

PENNSYLVANIA AT JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION.

ing cheaper to maintain on account of the small crew required. This model is a reproduction of the four-masted schooner "Lyman M. Law," built in 1890 at West Haven, Conn. Length 211.1 feet, breadth 40.3, depth 18.1, tonnage 1155.



23. HERMAPHRODITE BRIG.

23. HERMAPHRODITE BRIG: A two-masted cargo vessel, square-rigged on the foremost and schooner-rigged on the mainmast; thus differing from the brigatine, which has a fore-and-aft mainsail, but square topsail on the mainmast. This model is reproduced from a drawing of the "Helios" made at Venice in 1880. Length, over all, 180 feet; breadth, 36 feet; depth of hold 28 feet; length of bowsprit, 75 feet; mainmast above deck, 164 feet.

PHILADELPHIA MUSEUMS EXHIBIT.

24. DUTCH GALLEOT: This is a model of the "Johanne," which was in the Holland-Mediterranean trade about 1850. Length, 110 feet; breadth, 30 feet; depth, 12 feet; tonnage, 225 tons. This type of hull is very old with the Dutch and has not changed materially since the 12th century A. D. Broad bows, light draught, and great cargo capacity combine to make it desirable.



24. DUTCH GALLEOT.

25. SEVEN-MASTED
SCHOONER: Originally rigged with three or four masts, the schooner type has recently been greatly enlarged for



25. SEVEN MASTED SCHOONER.

PENNSYLVANIA AT JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION.

cargo vessels. The Shipping Register contains many five-masted schooners and several six-masted. The largest schooner ever built is the "Thomas W. Lawson," seven masts, length 375.6 feet, breadth 50 feet, depth 22.9, tonnage 4914. This was built by the Fore River Ship and Engine Building Co., Quincy, Mass., in 1902. This model is a reproduction of the "Thomas W. Lawson." It is a



26. AMERICA'S CUP DEFENDER.

curious fact that this vessel the "Thomas W. Lawson," the only one of its class, was wrecked on Friday, the 13th of December, 1907, among the Scilly Islands.

26. AMERICA'S CUP DEFENDER: As showing comparative sizes of hull and sail area between commercial vessels and "racing machines," this model was significant. While not figured to scale, it is not far from the

measurements of the "Reliance."

27. CHINESE JUNK "KEYING:" This junk made the voyage from Canton to New York in 1847 in 212 days. Length 160 feet, beam 25½ feet, depth of hold 12 feet, 720 tons burden. Built of teakwood. So remarkable was this voyage considered that an engraving of the junk was in considerable demand.

PHILADELPHIA MUSEUMS EXHIBIT.

28. THE FIRST CUNARDER, THE BRITANNIA: Prior to 1838, United States mails were carried from England in small sailing-ships. In that year the British Government advertised for bids for conveyance of mails by steamer. The Cunard Line was the result. Under a subsidy of about \$400,000 yearly, four steamers were started, of which this model, the first in service, was the type. Boats ran at first every two weeks, and soon on



27. CHINESE JUNK "KEYING."

a weekly schedule, between Liverpool and New York. The speed averaged $8\frac{1}{2}$ knots an hour. Length 207 feet; breadth 34 feet 4 inches; moulded depth 24 feet 4 inches; gross tonnage, 1156; horse-power 423.

Charles Dickens crossed in this steamer in January 1842, and wrote a description of it in his "American Notes." The record of the first trip, from Liverpool to Halifax, was 14 days 8 hours. In 1841 this was reduced to 10 days.

29. CARGO STEAMER "CROWN POINT:" Philadelphia Transatlantic Line, Philadelphia to London. Launched 1899. Length 390 feet, breadth 51 feet, depth 30 feet 6 inches. Scale $\frac{1}{4}$ inch to the foot. This model was loaned through the courtesy of Mr. C. E. Henderson, Vice-President of the Philadelphia and Reading Railway Co., whose prop

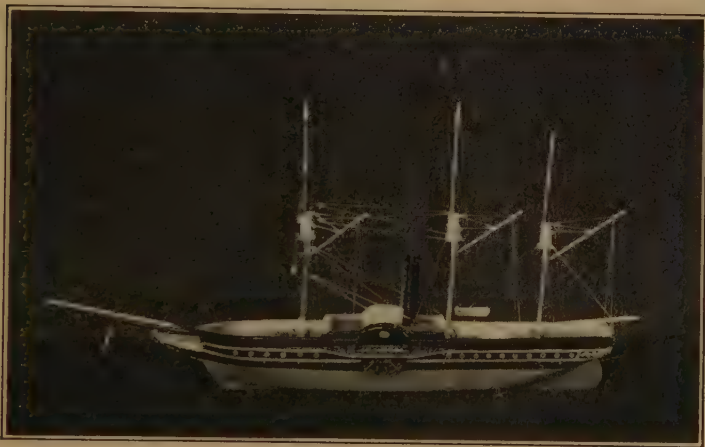


THE PHILADELPHIA MUSEUMS, HISTORICAL EXHIBIT OF COMMERCE

PHILADELPHIA MUSEUMS EXHIBIT.

erty it is. It is the only one of the series not of $\frac{1}{8}$ inch scale, and being a vessel 390 feet long, if compared with the others in the series at $\frac{1}{8}$ inch, the length would be approximately that of the two new Cunarders, the Lusitania and the Mauretania although the capacity is smaller.

30. GREAT LAKES CARGO STEAMER: For cargo of all kinds, especially coal and ironore. The tonnage exceeds that of any ocean route. Net tonnage of vessels passing



28. THE FIRST CUNARDER "THE BRITANNIA."

the Suez Canal, 1903, 11,907,288; through the St. Mary's Falls Canal (the Soo) 27,736,444. The size of vessels employed has been rapidly increasing. This model is from the "Mary C. Elphicke," built at Chicago in 1901. Length 430 feet, breadth 50.2 feet, depth of hold 40 feet, draught 24.4 feet, tons burden 4998.

31. CHINESE JUNK: The junk is a type peculiarly Chinese, to whom modern ship building owes much. Long

PENNSYLVANIA AT JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION.

before our time the Chinese discovered the advantages of flat sail trimming, overhang above the water line, center-board and lee-board. In size and speed of vessels the Chinese were far in advance of the rest of the world. When our forefathers were paddling along shore in open boats, and even the best of the Roman vessels were propelled by oars with sails as auxiliaries, the Chinamen were sailing to East Africa in five masters.



30. GREAT FAKE CARGO STEAMER.

32. MALAY PRAHU: Type of vessel built up from single log. Upper works bound with rope, not nailed. Very ancient type of boat used by Malays before the Christian era for transporting goods between China and the western coast of India. Same type modified by Arabs into the dhow, but widened and used without outrigger. Mast shifts so that the vessel sails in either direction. These boats were sometimes made very large.

PHILADELPHIA MUSEUMS EXHIBIT.

33. POLYNESIAN SEA CANOE: Made of bits of drift-wood cast up on the beach, and sewed together with palm fibre. No. 34 was another model of a prahu.

35. SIBERIAN FISHING JUNK: This type is in use in the Island of Saghalin, and along the Siberian coast. It resembles somewhat the Japanese type:



31. CHINESE JUNK.

36. DOUBLE SEA-GOING PRAHU FROM NEW CALEDONIA: Ancient type still more or less used and long employed in transporting spices from the East Indian Islands to Malacca,



32. MALAY PRAHU. 33. POLYNESIAN SEA CANOE. 34. PRAHU.

where cargoes were transferred and reshipped to Persian, Egyptian and European markets.

PENNSYLVANIA AT JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION.

37. **BALSA OR STRAW CANOE:** Made of bundles of straw bound together with cord. A very ancient South American type, and still in use by the Indians on Lake Titicaca.

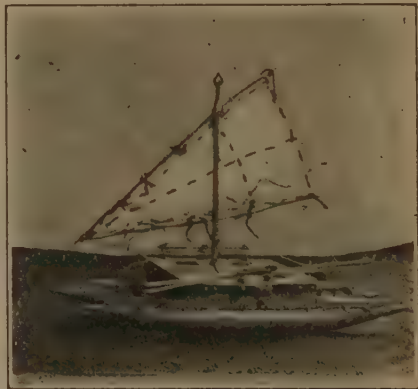


35 SIBERIAN FISHING JUNK.

cent of ancient Egypt with its high steering-platform and steering-car. Except that the mast has been heightened and the sail narrowed, this type has hardly changed in forty centuries.

Model 39 was a River Junk of Southern China; Model 40, a Japanese Junk, such as are a common sight on the Rivers and Bays of Japan; Model 41, a Cargo Junk of Southern China; Model 42, an Indo-China Canoe; Model 43, a Siamese sea-going fishing boat; Model 44, a Chinese River boat; Model

38. **HINDOO RICE BOAT OR BULWAR:** Rice-carrying boat on the rivers and canals of India, Burmah, Siam and Indo-China. India has not shown originality in boat building, and this type is reminis-



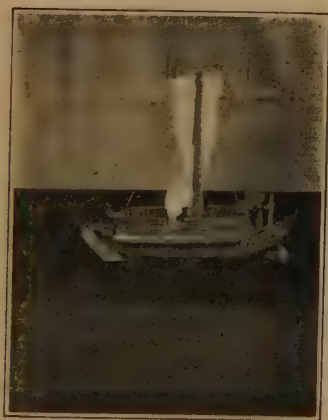
36. DOUBLE SEA-GOING PRAHU FROM NEW CALEDONIA.

PHILADELPHIA MUSEUMS EXHIBIT.

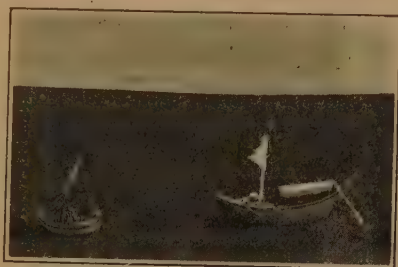
45, a Chinese fishing junk; Model 46, a Chinese Sampau; Model 47, an Indo-Chinese Sea-going barge; Model 48, 49, and 50, fishing boats of Southern China.

51. NOVA SCOTIA TOP-SAIL SCHOONER: Formerly in favor as a rig for small vessels, this type is now seldom seen except in the codfish and fruit trade between Nova Scotia and the West In-

dies. This model is figured to 109 feet length, 29 feet breadth, 11 feet depth, 238 tons.



38. HINDOO RICE ROOT OR BULWAR



37. BALSA OR STRAW CANOE.

52. NEW JERSEY TWO-MASTED LUMBER SCHOONER: A type of vessel employed in general cargo carrying along the Atlantic Coast, and particularly for lumber. This model is figured from a schooner 89 feet 8 inches long, 24 feet 1 inch broad, 9 feet 6 inches deep.

53. NEW BEDFORD WHALER: In colonial times whales were plentiful off the New England coast, and such as were cast on shore provided the colonists with spermaceti, oil, ivory and ambergris. As the demand for these articles increased, the fishermen began to har-

PENNSYLVANIA AT JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION.

poon the whales at sea; and ultimately to fit out vessels that followed them in both Arctic and Antarctic oceans.



39. RIVER JUNK OF SOUTHERN CHINA

During the ten years prior to the Revolution the annual exports of whale and cod oil from New England amounted to 125,000 and the local consumption was probably as great. Nantucket, Provincetown and Marblehead were active in this industry, but more important than all was New Bedford. After the Revolution the whaling interest was injured for a time by the loss of the British market, but local needs in America soon compensadte for this loss. Until about the middle of the 19th century American whaling barks of the type of this model were active wherever whales were to be found; built to be stanch rather than swift or beautiful, and to live in the roughest weather. The discovery of petroleum and the growing scarcity of whales then caused the industry to decline.



51. NOVA SCOTIA TOPSAIL SCHOONER

PHILADELPHIA MUSEUMS EXHIBIT.

This model is reproduced from a bark 139 feet long, 33½ feet broad, 18 feet deep, tonnage 662. Scale $\frac{1}{8}$ inch to the foot.

54. ROMAN MERCHANT SHIP: The first and second centuries A. D. marked the greatest advance in Roman ship-building. The commerce of the Empire was then at its height and ships of large size were required to convey grain



52. NEW JERSEY TWO MASTED LUMBER SCHOONER.

from Egypt and marble from Greece, the Aegean and Thrace to the capital. Merchant-ships differed greatly from war-ships; they



53. NEW BEDFORD WHALER.

were propelled by sails and not oars, and were called "round ships" as distinguished from the galleys, which were "long ships." The single mainsail, formerly the only sail employed, was now aided by a triangular topsail, and a sprit-sail on the "artemon" or auxiliary foremast. Great

improvements were made in equipment and furnishing, and the ships were often

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richly carved, painted in encaustic and ornamented. This model is reproduced from a ship of about 200 A. D. depicted on a relief formed at Porto near the mouth of the Tiber, now in the private collection of Prince Torlonia at Rome. Dimensions are those of a ship of about the same period described by Lucian; 180 feet long, breadth a little over $\frac{1}{4}$ the length, depth $43\frac{1}{2}$ feet from upper deck to bottom of hold. Scale $\frac{1}{8}$ inch to the foot.



54. ROMAN MERCHANT SHIP.

There was also a classified exhibit of the leading products entering into international commerce at four different periods of history, beginning with the commerce of Tyre showing the staple articles entering into international trade during that general period; the commerce of Rome, showing the staple articles entering into international trade during that general period; mediaeval commerce, comprising the staple articles entering into national trade during that general period; modern commerce, comprising the staple articles entering into international trade during that general period; the exhibits of these various products being assembled remarkably complete.

Bromide enlargements from negatives illustrating land transportation in the various stages of its evolution, collected from all parts of the world, eighty-three in number formed

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an unique feature of the Museums installation, supplemented as it was by reproductions from paintings by European masters, illustrating water transportation of their time.

The entire exhibits described in this report, have been returned to The Philadelphia Museums where they are now being amplified and extended, and will in the near future, form an important section of the Museums permanent exhibit, being installed in the central passage of the North Building facing the main entrance.

A considerable library of books bearing on ancient and modern commerce, the history of geography, exploration, etc., acquired during the research preparatory to arranging the exhibit, has also been turned over to the library of The Philadelphia Museums where it is being catalogued and is available for the use of the public.



GOLD MEDAL AWARDED TO UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA

EXHIBIT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA

THE MOST SUCCESSFUL AND SATISFACTORY EVER MADE AT AN EXPOSITION——AMONG THE MOST ATTRACTIVE OF ALL THE EXHIBITS IN A DEPARTMENT WHICH BROUGHT OUT THE RESULTS OF THE BEST EDUCATIONAL AND SCIENTIFIC ENDEAVOR IN THE UNITED STATES——COMPLETENESS OF THE MATERIAL REPRESENTING DIFFERENT DEPARTMENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY, AND STRIKING ARRANGEMENTS BOTH FOR INSTRUCTIVE PURPOSE AND DECORATIVE EFFECT——AWARDED THE HIGHEST PRIZE.

ONE of the most gratifying features of the Jamestown Exposition was the prominence accorded by the management to the historical and educational exhibits, which were handsomely and adequately provided for in the spacious buildings to which they were assigned. Several authorities have declared that the educational feature of the Exposition was by far the most complete and comprehensive ever shown at any of the great fairs held in the United States.

The general educational exhibits of the Exposition, which occupied the two wings of the Main Building, placed before visitors the results of the best educational and scientific endeavor in the United States, classified in a most careful and comprehensive manner. In the left wing were the exhibits of all the elementary, secondary and special schools, and institutions for the education of defectives; the alien races; agricultural schools; books and equipment. The right wing

PENNSYLVANIA AT JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION.

was devoted to higher education, principally to colleges, universities, and professional schools.

Among the most attractive of the many booths and exhibits in the College and University section was that of the University of Pennsylvania, which was awarded the gold medal for its splendid equipment and evidence of educational facilities and its display of models, plans, historical scientific instruments, early autographs, original manuscripts, relics, photographs, library of books by alumni, arrangement and decoration of the booth, and its educational exhibit in general.

It was fitting that the University of Pennsylvania should have been well represented at the 300th Anniversary of the first permanent English settlement in America; it was not only the first educational institution in the United States to embody the university idea, but was the first institution in this country to be known as a university; it was also the first to establish schools of Medicine, Law, Finance and Commerce, and other courses. These historical facts were all brought to the attention of visitors by numerous historical exhibits; likewise the development of the University in the last half century, and more particularly its remarkable growth in the last twelve years.

The exhibit was installed by George E. Nitzsche, '98 L, a member of the Philadelphia Bar, and one of the administrative officers of the University; he designed the booth, the decorative effects, and collected and arranged the exhibits. These were made under the auspices of the University of Pennsylvania, and were not connected with exhibits from the State of Pennsylvania in other buildings.

EXHIBIT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Owing to various difficulties of the Exposition Corporation, the Educational Building was not finished until the last week in June. The installation of the University of Pennsylvania Exhibit was, therefore, not completed until the 6th of July. Notwithstanding numerous delays and inconveniences during the three weeks necessary to the installation, the University of Pennsylvania was the first of the large educational institutions to have its exhibit in place. This was made possible only by the fact that all material for the booth, the decorations, as well as the force of workmen, were brought from Philadelphia.

More than a hundred cases of exhibits were shipped from the University, the material filling an entire box car. Several months were spent by Mr. Nitzsche, in collecting and preparing these exhibits for shipment.

The University of Pennsylvania was exceptionally favored by the Exposition authorities. With the University of Virginia and William and Mary College it occupied one of the three most conspicuous places in the right wing of the main building of the Exposition. This wing was originally intended for an art gallery, but the authorities later assigned it to the exhibits of the colleges and universities of the United States; particularly those which had their origin in Colonial days. The wing to the left of the main building was devoted to elementary and secondary school exhibits. This group of buildings, i. e., the main building, or Auditorium, and its two wings, occupied the most prominent position on the Exposition grounds. Directly in front of them were the Lagoons, Raleigh Square, and the beautiful United States Government Pier; the southern facades of these

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buildings faced Lee's Parade Ground and the main entrance to the Exposition. These buildings were the central point to which most of the visitors were attracted at least once a day. Many of the large conventions, the daily musical concerts, celebration of special days, and various entertainments were held in the Auditorium of the main building, which was connected by an arcade with the College and University Building. Lee's Parade Ground was the daily scene of military manoeuvres. These attractions drew larger attendance to these buildings than to any other on the grounds.

The University of Pennsylvania was formally allotted sections 16 and 18 in aisle D in the College and University Building. The space formed the northwest corner of the structure and the booth was also the first to the right of the main entrance. It had a frontage of thirty feet, and a depth of fifteen feet, or a total of four hundred and fifty square feet of floor surface, and about fifteen hundred square feet of wall space available for the hanging of pictures. The booth had three entrances; one from the vestibule leading into Raleigh Court; one leading into the main aisle of the College Building, and the third leading into the annex aisle, and the Arcade, to the Auditorium. For its neighbors the University of Pennsylvania had the University of Virginia on the east; and Dartmouth, Johns Hopkins, and Richmond College on the south. Of these Dartmouth was the only institution which had no booth, and since the annex corridor was between its space and the University of Pennsylvania booth, it left an open area of almost thirty feet on the south, so that Penn's booth was clearly visible from the extreme southern end of the building.

EXHIBIT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The booth was open daily until the closing of the Exposition, on December 1st. During these four and a half months there were not many visitors to the Exposition who did not see the University of Pennsylvania Exhibit; owing to its peculiarly conspicuous quarters in an advantageously located building, practically every one was obliged to pass near the booth on one of their visits to the fair. A curator was in attendance daily from nine A. M. to five P. M., to reply to inquiries made by visitors, to distribute literature, and to attend to the daily routine work connected with the booth. In a register of visitors almost ten thousand voluntarily wrote their names and addresses, which is a large number when it is taken into consideration that only a small number of Exposition visitors register at the various booths. In answer to inquiries several thousand pamphlets, catalogues, and miscellaneous descriptive pamphlets, concerning the University were distributed.

Among the attractive souvenirs given away in the Educational Building were the postal cards of the University of Pennsylvania, in the design of which were included a picture of Benjamin Franklin, the founder of the University; a reproduction of the first buildings, in 1740, and the official seal of the University. One hundred and twenty thousand of these cards were distributed.

A large proportion of the visitors came from the Southern states. Many of these had no conception of the extent and importance of the work done by the University of Pennsylvania. While most of them were acquainted with the Departments of Medicine and Dentistry, and the Schools of Architecture, and Finance and Commerce, there were some

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who did not realize that the University included so important and well-equipped departments for the teaching of Law, Veterinary Medicine, and Engineering. Equally interesting to them was the variety of courses of instruction given in the College, and the remarkable growth of that department within the last ten years. The splendid facilities for post-graduate work in Anatomy, Archaeology, Medicine, and almost every line of scientific research, made a marked impression. The system of physical culture adopted in recent years by the University; the Gymnasium; Swimming Pool, and equipment for athletics, also attracted considerable attention.

The walls and pillars of the booth were sheathed with a rich shade of dark green burlap; the skylight, which was about forty feet above the floor, was draped with pleated cloth, of a pale yellowish color, which diffused the light more evenly, and gave to the booth a soft, mellow atmosphere. Hanging from the center of the ceiling was a large disk, about four feet in diameter, which was covered with pleated red and blue bunting; on the outer edge of this disk were fastened fifteen University pennants; from this disk a number of streamers of red and blue bunting were suspended, and draped over to the corners of the booth, and then festooned along the borders of the ceiling. All three of the entrances were tastefully draped and decorated with college colors, shields, seals, and pennants, worked into artistic designs.

Many of the exhibits were also used in the decorative scheme. As if guarding the main entrance to the booth, were two bronze reproductions of the famous wrestlers from



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The University of Pennsylvania, Corner of the Educational Building

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the ruins of Herculaneum; these were from the Wanamaker collections in the University Museums. Directly above these, on little shelves projecting from the main pillars, on either side, were a bronze head of a youthful athlete, and gladiator's helmet—also from the Museum collection of Herculaneum bronzes; as were two bronze busts, one of Archytas, and the other of Heracleitus, which were used to ornament the tops of two bookcases; while a beautiful bronze reproduction of a fire-stained Pompeian tripod and bowl from the same collection was used as a holder of the special souvenir cards which were distributed from the booth.

A large bust of Benjamin Franklin, the founder of the University, formed the central figure on a shelf extending from the middle of the western wall; while on a large display case along the north wall was a similar bust of William Smith, the first Provost of the University. Directly below the Franklin bust was a frame containing sixteen of the most famous Franklin portraits. Specimens of Dr. R. Tait McKenzie's statuary, which formed a part of the exhibit of the University's Department of Physical Culture, ornamented the tops of the book cases. The statuettes were modeled from life by Dr. R. Tait McKenzie from various University athletes, among them being his "Competitor"; his "Sprinter", which is full quarter life size, and in proportion is an exact mathematical reduction of the average obtained from measuring about one hundred runners who could cover their distance in 10-2-5 seconds, or less; the "Athlete", another figure, represents the ideal college athlete placing a dynamometer in his right hand preparing to test the strength of his grip; and "The Juggler" which is one of his most recent

EXHIBIT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

productions. His four "Masks of Expression." were used for adorning the panels of the vestibule entrance to the booth; the one "Violent Effort" being the typical expression of a man at the acme of effort. "Breathlessness", the typical expression of an athlete suffering from acute dyspnoea during a long race. "Fatigue," the typical expression of an athlete during a race, after acute breathlessness has passed off. "Exhaustion", typical of an athlete completely exhausted at the end of a long race. These were all modeled from numerous photographs of University athletes taken immediately after vigorous exercise.

On a pedestal near the south entrance was a large model of the first two buildings of the University, which were situated, in 1740, on the west side of Fourth Street, just below Arch, Philadelphia, on a lot 150 feet wide by 98 feet deep. This site was occupied by the University until 1802, when it removed to the "Presidential Mansion" at Ninth and Chestnut Streets, where the main Postoffice Building of Philadelphia now stands. In 1829 this building was torn down, and two large buildings were erected, one for the College and the other for the Medical School; these were occupied until 1873, when the University moved to its present site in West Philadelphia. Pictures of each of these historic sites, showing the gradual growth, were exhibited on the walls of the booth. Among other interesting historical pictures showing the development of the University was one of the old Anatomical Building at Fifth and Library Streets, which was occupied from 1765 to 1802; the various quarters of the Veterinary Department occupied between 1885 and 1907; and "Congress Hall", and other buildings

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along State House Row, occupied by the Law Department of the University from 1895 to 1900. In contrast to these, a collection of large photogravures of the more important of the present seventy buildings was ranged along the walls of the booth. Most of the pictures in the collection were 27 x 34 inches, and were framed in quartered oak. Among the subjects included were College, Houston, Logan, and Dental Halls; the Gymnasium; Dormitory Tower, Triangle, and Archway; Harrison and Hare Laboratories; the Library; Medical, Museum and Engineering Buildings, and Astronomical Observatory, besides many interesting views of the present campus, such as Hamilton Walk, Franklin Field, etc. All of these showed the physical development of the University from the two small buildings in 1740, to seventy buildings on a campus of more than sixty acres. A large idealized bird's-eye view of the campus and buildings was hung on the wall near the main entrance, giving a comprehensive view of the present extent of the University.

Among the wall decorations were a series of twelve brocade sepia prints, each 25 x 30 inches, of the Provosts of the University, reproduced from oil paintings in College Hall. These included: William Smith, 1755-1791; John Ewing, 1791-1802; John McDowell, 1807-1810; John Andrews, 1810-1813; Frederick Beasley, 1813-1828; William Heathcote DeLancey, 1828-1833; John Ludlow, 1834-1853; Henry Vethake, 1854-1859; Daniel Raynes Goodwin, 1859-1868; Charles Janeway Stille, 1868-1880; William Pepper, 1881-1894; Charles Custis Harrison, 1894—. There were also some smaller portraits of David Rittenhouse, the eminent Astronomer; Joseph Wharton, the founder of the Wharton



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The Northwest Corner of the Booth

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School; and Dr. Edgar F. Smith, the present Vice Provost.

In the middle of the north wall hung a life-size oil portrait of John Morgan, who founded the Medical School in 1765; and on the west wall an oil portrait of James Wilson, who was appointed the first Professor of Law at the University of Pennsylvania in 1790.

In six leaf cabinets were displayed more than five hundred photographs covering every department of the University, and every phase of University life-scholastic, athletic, and social. One hundred and forty views were devoted to some of the more important exhibits of the Babylonian, Mediterranean, Etruscan and American, sections of the University of Pennsylvania Museum, and thirty-two to the Wistar Institute of Anatomy.

On account of the limited space allotted, it was decided to confine the material to a few exhibits from each department, and to objects more particularly of historical value, and to charts showing the relation of the University to other educational institutions in Colonial days, its growth and development.

In the cabinets were many charts of great interest. One of these showed that 21,874 degrees in course had been conferred up to the Commencement of 1906, and that there were about 25,000 more matriculates who received instruction at the University, but upon whom no degrees were conferred, making a total of almost 47,000, besides more than four hundred and fifty honorary degrees. There were also statistical charts showing the total number of officers of instruction, students, etc., from the close of the Civil War to the present time. These statistics showed that in 1865,

EXHIBIT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

there were only 35 officers of instruction, while the University had 379 in 1907; and 827 students as against 3,854. Other charts proved the University of Pennsylvania to be the most cosmopolitan in America, the statistics showing that there were 185 foreign students studying at the University. These came from forty-four foreign countries, and practically every state and territory in the Union was represented by the American students. Another chart showed the number of students coming from each state and country, during the present administration.

Of equal interest were some of the historical charts which showed that in the Colonial Army and in the bodies which framed the early government of the United States, there was a greater proportion of University of Pennsylvania men than from any other University or College. The charts gave the names of ten University of Pennsylvania men who were signers of the Declaration of Independence; one Commissary General; one Adjutant General; three Major Generals; five Brigadier Generals; seven Colonels; ten Captains (all in the Colonial Army); seven Justices of Supreme Courts; seven State Governors; nine United States Senators; eighteen United States Congressmen; seven Attorneys-General. All of these began their connection with the University before 1800, when the University was located in two buildings on Fourth Street, near Arch.

In glass cases were exhibited many valuable manuscripts, old prints, and relics connected with the early history of the University. Among the most interesting was a letter of the Marquis de Lafayette to Benjamin Franklin, and Franklin's reply thereto; an original prayer by Franklin; the original

PENNSYLVANIA AT JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION.

"Proposals Relating to the Education of Youth in Pennsylvania," by Benjamin Franklin; report of Provost William Smith on visiting the Academy; Graduation Thesis of John Morgan, founder of the Medical School; original manuscript of synopsis of lectures of Ebenezer Kinnersly. In frames hanging in different parts of the booth were the original diploma of Lindsay Coates, of the Class of 1760 College; original diploma of Dr. Colwell, of the Class of 1768 Medical, which was the first Medical diploma in America, and reproductions of several interesting documents, such as the draft of the plan of the Charity School, which was the origin of the University, dated July, 1740; first seal of the University; diploma awarded to George Washington by the University in 1783; document of the Archbishop of Canterbury authorizing Provost Smith and James Jay to collect funds in England for the University and for King's College, in New York; and a reproduction of the Declaration of Independence with the University of Pennsylvania signers underscored in red and blue.

Other original documents which attracted considerable attention were: The first Dental diploma ever issued in the world; a number of matriculation cards used in the early days of the University—these are printed on the backs of regular playing cards, and were used evidently because of the scarcity and expense of bristolboard.

A large thirty-day clock stood in the south-east corner of the booth; it was made by David Rittenhouse and by him presented to the University in 1790. It still keeps perfect time, and is the only one of its kind in existence.

In view of the recent removal of the remains of James

EXHIBIT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Wilson, from Edenton, to Philadelphia, which had aroused renewed interest in this great man, the Law Department, sent a number of original documents relating to its first Professor of Law. They were in a large frame supported on a pedestal. Among them were his original commission as Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, dated September 9, 1789, and signed by George Washington; a letter forwarding the commission and signed by Washington; a draft of a letter accepting the commission, in Wilson's hand writing; original oath of office taken by him, signed by Samuel Powell, Mayor of Philadelphia; appointment of James Wilson, as honorary member of the Pennsylvania Society of the Cincinnati, signed by Thomas Mifflin; appointment as Counsellor and Solicitor of the State of New Jersey; dated April 25, 1783, signed by William Livingston, Captain-General and Commander-in-Chief of the State of New Jersey; appointment as Professor of Law in the University of Pennsylvania, dated April 3, 1792, signed by Edward Fox, Secretary; commission as Advocate-General, signed by Louis XVI, of France; and certificate of membership in the American Philosophical Society, dated January 20, 1786, signed by Benjamin Franklin, President, and John Ewing and William White, Vice Presidents. Among the Wilson collection was also the original edition of his legal works, published in 1802, which is composed principally of the series of lectures delivered before the first law classes at the University.

A part of the exhibit of the Department of Physics consisted of an Edison platinum lamp of the earliest type; one of the first Reiss telephone transmitters, and another one of

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the more improved form; also one of the early Drawbaugh telephone transmitters, and a Faraday autograph, with inscriptions. These relics are among the most valuable in existence.

The Wharton School exhibited a picture of Joseph Wharton, its founder; a Chinese motto, presented to the Wharton School by Wu Ting Fang, and a chart showing the gradual growth of the Department.

The Botanical Department exhibited thirteen historical reproductions of botanical specimens from the famous collections of John Bartram.

The Department of Geology exhibited a magnificent specimen of fossilized sea-weed of a formation of algae, weighing about four hundred pounds, and found in Bedford County, Pennsylvania.

The Department of Architecture exhibited ten sheets of specimen drawings by its students, and the Civil Engineering Department ninety sheets.

The Department of Medicine had on exhibition one of their large instrument cases from the Department of Physiology, in which were displayed a set of several hundred scientific instruments with which each student is supplied during his course in the Department. The Hare Laboratory contributed a small case of dried rattlesnake venom extracted from living snakes. One of the most interesting exhibits of the Department was a large water color painting by Mr. Louis Schmidt, the artist to the Anatomical and Pathological Departments of the University, prepared under the direction of Dr. William Pepper; in the painting were sketches of the various homes occupied by the Department



UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA EXHIBIT—JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION
The Booth as seen from the University of Virginia Booth

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from 1765 to the present time, and a chronological table showing when the various sub-departments of Medicine were started, and by whom and during what years the various Chairs of Medicine were occupied. Several hundred books by members of the Medical faculty were also in the display, among them many early prints, one of them being a thesis by Benjamin Shultz, presented in 1795, for the Medical degree.

The Wistar Institute of Anatomy, besides furnishing a series of sixty pictures illustrative of the various departments of the Institute, exhibited a tray used for the purpose of storing skeletons in its "bone library." The bones which make up this peculiar library include the skeletons of almost every animal known to science. This type of tray was invented by the director and adopted by the Institute for classifying and arranging bones. Instead of mounting the complete skeleton, as is commonly done, the skeleton is disarticulated and the bones placed in separate trays, thus making it possible to study every bone in its proper class. The collection is so complete that the evolution of any particular animal can be studied through many generations. The tray from the library which was exhibited is arranged similar to a compositor's type-tray; the axial bones being in separate compartments in the center, and the bones of the lower and upper extremities in numerous compartments on either side.

The Babylonian section of the Museum of the University had on exhibition a large bas-relief map of Nippur, showing the excavations made by the expeditions of the University. In a glass case were displayed fifteen reproductions of tab-

EXHIBIT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

lets excavated by University archaeologists. The tablets were illustrative of the various sizes and shapes of those at present in the Museum, and also specimens of bricks excavated by the University in various parts of Babylonia.

For the purposes of the exhibition, Mr. Nitzsche started a collection of books written or compiled by men who are, or who have been, connected with the University of Pennsylvania as students, alumni, teachers or officers. A collection of almost two thousand volumes was made through the generosity of publishers, authors, and editors, in time to exhibit at Jamestown. The collection is known as the "Memorial Library of the Publications of the University of Pennsylvania and Her Sons," and for it an appropriate bookplate had been prepared and pasted into each volume. This special library was exhibited in sectional book-cases which ran along the western and northern walls of the booth; it was pronounced one of the most effective displays in the Educational Buildings. The books form the nucleus of what is hoped will ultimately become one of the most valuable and impressive exhibits of the University. It is already the largest collection ever made of books, compilations, essays, reprints, monographs, and text-books produced by University of Pennsylvania men, and when completed it will include between six and seven thousand volumes.

The University has been represented at many of the large international fairs. The one at the Jamestown Exposition however was the most successful, as well as the most representative it has ever had; that it was one of the best at the Exposition was recognized by the jury when it awarded to the University of Pennsylvania a gold medal.



EXHIBIT OF CARNEGIE LIBRARY OF PITTSBURGH—TRAINING SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN'S LIBRARIANS

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN'S LIBRARIANS

INTERESTING EXHIBIT OF AN IMPORTANT DEPARTMENT OF THE
CARNEGIE LIBRARY, PITTSBURGH——AN ATTRACTIVE FEATURE OF
THE SOCIAL ECONOMY SECTION——SOMETHING ABOUT THE WORK
THAT HAS BEEN ACCOMPLISHED BY THE SCHOOL——AWARDED THE
HIGHEST PRIZE BY THE EXPOSITION JURY.

LIBRARY work with children is of comparatively recent date. It is only within the past fifteen years that the libraries of the country have awakened to the fact that their richest field of work lies among children, especially children of foreign-born parents and of the working class. There is an unlimited opportunity in this field for utilizing literature as a means of developing character and aesthetic taste and of imparting knowledge of history, inventions, scientific research, etc., and there is no period at which such careful training in reading makes a deeper impression than between the ages of five and fifteen.

Realizing this important fact, the Carnegie Library, in 1898, organized a children's department. The object of this department was "to place good books in the hands of all the children of the city, to devise methods by which children could be led to read the better class of literature, to co-operate with and strengthen the work of those institutions which were educating the children of Pittsburgh or bettering their conditions, in fact to form a comprehen-

PENNSYLVANIA AT JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION.

sive, consistent system of cultural education through books and reading to extend throughout the city, touching not only those children who were in school but also those children who, because of unfortunate existing social conditions in the city, were either working or drifting."

The work of the department developed until within the last fiscal year it had 178 different centers of book distribution for children. The children's department co-operates with institutions for social betterment, such as bath houses, settlement houses, Society for the improvement of the poor, juvenile court, and it has reading clubs among the Union Telegraph boys and the special delivery boys of the U. S. postoffice, as well as among the children of the tenement homes. It sends books to public, private, parochial and Sunday Schools and to summer playgrounds.

Soon after this department was organized it was found necessary to have a body of trained and competent young women to do this work in such a way as to produce direct results. In 1900, the Library founded a training class for children's librarians; in 1901, the training class became an organized school for training children's librarians for other libraries as well as for Pittsburgh; in 1903, Mr. Carnegie presented the School with \$5,000 with which to meet its running expenses, and within the past year he has endowed the School permanently.

The great drawbacks in the progress of this work are two: first, that the general public, whose children are using the public libraries, is not sufficiently informed as to the value and force of library work with children, and its important place in the education of citizens, especially of children of

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN'S LIBRARIANS.

foreign-born parents. Secondly, that it is not possible to get a sufficiently large body of educated and competent young women to undertake the training, the School so far never having been able to fill the demands for its students. To meet both these difficulties the Training School made an exhibit of photographs and printed matter at the Jamestown Exposition, placing Miss Gertrude E. Andrus in charge, who was formerly a student and who is at present a member of the staff of the children's department.

The exhibit was in the Social Economy Building. It was a modest exhibit and merely attempted to give a general outline of the possibilities of such work. It consisted of photographs illustrating library work with children in the following Libraries: Atlanta, Ga., Brooklyn, N. Y., Buffalo, N. Y., Charlotte, N. C., Cleveland, O., Madison, Wis., New York City, Newark, N. J., Oakland, Cal., Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, Rosenberg Library, Galveston, Texas, St. Louis, Mo., Seattle, Wash. In addition to the above photographs there was a special exhibit of photographs describing the work as conducted in Pittsburgh, showing story hours, home libraries, playgrounds, reading clubs, school deposit stations, and children's rooms. There were also placards and printed pamphlets describing different phases of the work—the latter were distributed freely.

The visitor's book, although it was only a partial record, showed that people from thirty-two States of the Union visited the exhibit. There were also visitors from Canada, Porto Rico, Japan, India and the Argentine Republic. Librarians, school superintendents, supervisors of education from various countries, directors of museums in the United

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States and abroad, and students interested in economic problems visited the booth and took away printed matter.

Within the last ten years story telling has been recognized by libraries as a potent factor in directing children to the best books and in cultivating a taste for good literature, therefore as a feature of the Training School exhibit at Jamestown, a free story hour was held in the Auditorium of the Social Economy Building. Several times each week Miss Andrus told stories to children visiting the Exposition as well as to grown people. One international story hour was held at which stories were told from the folk-lore of various nations, interspersed with characteristic games under the direction of Miss Zeebach, in charge of the Model Kindergarten Exhibit, and Miss Erskine, of the exhibit of the Playground Association of America. Special invitations went to the children on the Exposition grounds, including the little Greeks, Syrians, Egyptians, Hungarians, and Filipinos, French, Japanese, Indians and Esquimaux. Miss Andrus also told stories to school teachers and school superintendents. On invitation she visited schools in several of the neighboring towns and told stories to the children and gave talks to the teachers on story-telling. At the story hours in the schools there was an attendance of more than 1,500 children while talks were given to 150 teachers.

The Jury of Awards gave the Training School a gold medal for its "Photographs, placards, and publications illustrating the objects, scope and results of the Training School for Children's Librarians," and a bronze medal for the installation of the exhibit.

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN'S LIBRARIANS.

Colleges and Universities from which Training School students have come: Allegheny College, Pa., Bethany College, W. Va., Bryn Mawr College, Philadelphia, Pa., Chatham Collegiate Institute, Ontario, Canada, De Pauw University, Indiana State University, Kristiania College, Norway, Mt. Holyoke College, Mass., Northwestern University, Oberlin College, Pennsylvania College for Women, Smith College, Stanford University, State College, Horsens, Denmark, University of Copenhagen Denmark, University of Michigan, University of Nebraska, Vassar College, Washington College, Washington, D. C., Wellesley College, Wells College, Wilson College, Woman's College of Baltimore.

Library Schools from which special Students have come: Drexel Institute Library School, New York State Library School, Pratt Institute Library School, Simmons College Library School, University of Illinois Library School, Wisconsin Library School.

Home States of Students in Training School: California, Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Massachusetts, Maryland, Michigan, Nebraska, New Jersey, Wisconsin, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Vermont, Canada, England, Norway, Denmark.

Libraries that have sent members of their staffs to be trained in School: Brooklyn Public Library, Cleveland Public Library, Des Moines Public Library, Osterhout Library, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Philadelphia Free Library Public Library, La Crosse Wis., Public Library, Mansfield, O., Public Library, Salt Lake City, Utah, Det Deichmanske Bibliothek, Christiania, Norway.



AWARD OF PRIZES

Medals Awarded Pennsylvania Exhibits.

The Pennsylvania State Building was awarded a gold medal, the highest prize; and Brockie and Hastings, Architects, a gold medal, as collaborators.

History Department.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, Historical Collection. *Gold Medal*

PHILADELPHIA MUSEUMS, Historical Collection. *Gold Medal*

Education.

PHILADELPHIA MUSEUMS, material useful in commercial geography and nature study. *Silver Medal.*

PENNSYLVANIA HOME TEACHING SOCIETY FOR THE BLIND, Philadelphia: books and methods for self-instruction
Gold Medal.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA: photographs, plans, models etc. *Gold Medal.*

Social Economy.

H. J. HEINZ COMPANY, Pittsburgh: industrial betterment; work illustrated by lantern slides and lectures. *Gold Medal.*

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN'S LIBRARIANS, CARNEGIE LIBRARY, Pittsburgh: photographs, placard and publications, illustrating the object, scope and results of the Training School of Children's Librarians. *Gold Medal.*

PENNSYLVANIA AT JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION.

HARRISBURG BOARD OF TRADE, Harrisburg: photograph showing civic improvements in Harrisburg. *Silver Medal.*

BOARD OF TRADE, Chester: photographs of civic improvement. *Bronze Medal.*

BOARD OF TRADE, Scranton: photographs of civic improvement. *Bronze Medal.*

MISS META VAUX WARRICK, Philadelphia: historic tableaux of Negro's progress. *Gold Medal.*

Manufactures and Liberal Arts.

C. R. CARVER & CO., Philada., Automatic press for stamping and embossing from steel dies. *Gold Medal.*

LANSTON MONOTYPE MACHINE CO., Philada., Monotype casting machines and keyboard. *Gold Medal.*

JACOB REED'S SONS, Philada., Uniforms and equipments. *Gold Medal.*

YORK SAFE & LOCK CO., York, Fire and burglar-proof safes, vault-doors and safe deposit boxes. *Gold Medal.*

MRS. MARGARET FORTIE, Philada., Centrepieces. *Gold Medal.*

THE DUNN, JENNINGS, BAUGHMAN AUTOMATIC HINGE, Philada., Automatic Hinge. *Silver Medal.*

ENFIELD POTTERY & TILE WORKS, Laverock, Pa., Crude hand-made ceramics and plain and decorated tiles. *Silver Medal.*

DAVID LUPTON'S SONS CO., Philada., Sheet Metal Work. *Silver Medal.*

EDWIN D. SMITH, Pittsburgh, Rough-rider see-saw and slide. *Silver Medal.*

AWARD OF PRIZES.

- ANNIE N. CORMICK, Philada., Pillows. *Silver Medal.*
VIRGINIA SCOTT, Philada., Lunch Set. *Silver Medal.*
A. BUCHS SON CO., Elizabethtown, Eagle steel lawn swing.
Bronze Medal.
H. J. HEINZ CO., Pittsburgh, Enameled can without solder.
Bronze Medal.
PRIMERO PHOTO. SPECIALTY CO., Johnstown, Photographic
Appliance. *Bronze Medal.*
JOHN SCHEIBNER, Beaver Falls, Folding, adjustable bed-
side table. *Bronze Medal.*
MRS. J. M. BROWN, Philada., Centrepiece. *Bronze Medal.*
MATTIE J. BROWN, Philada., Dress Shadow Work. *Bronze*
Medal.
MRS. EVA BUNDY, Somerset, Lunch Set. *Bronze Medal.*

Machinery.

- ARGUTO OILLESS BEARING CO., Philada., Arguto Oilless
bearings and worsted tension equipment. *Gold Medal.*
THE GEISER MANUFACTURING CO., Waynesboro., Portable
traction and gasoline engines. *Gold Medal.*
PITTSBURGH AUTOMATIC VISE AND TOOL CO., Pittsburgh.
Gold Medal.
SHELBY STEEL TOOL CO., Pittsburgh, Seamless steel tubing
Gold Medal.
THE WOLF COMPANY, Chambersburg, Roller Grain Mills
and gyrator. *Gold Medal.*
WILLIAMSON VISE CO., Bradford, Double swivel vises.
Gold Medal.
OTTO GAS ENGINE WORKS, Philada., Gasoline Engines.
Gold Medal.

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PITTSBURGH METER CO, Pittsburgh, Gas Meters. *Gold Medal.*

WESTINGHOUSE MACHINE CO., Pittsburgh, Gas producer engines and stoker. *Gold Medal.*

R. D. WOOD & CO., Philada., Gas producer. *Gold Medal.*

CASTER COUPLING CO., Bradford, Pipe coupling. *Silver Medal.*

PHILLIPS PRESSED STEEL PULLEY WORKS, Philada., Pressed Steel Pulleys. *Silver Medal.*

MILTON WEINGER, New Holland, Quick acting wrench. *Bronze Medal.*

Transportation.

BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS, Philada., Locomotives. *Gold Medal.*

THE J. G. BRILL CO., Philada., Semi-convertible and full convertible cars and equipment. *Gold Medal.*

CAMBRIA STEEL CO., Johnstown, Steel Cars. *Gold Medal.*

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, Philada., Full section of tunnel under Hudson River and models and maps and drawings. *Gold Medal.*

THE STANDARD STEEL WORKS, Philada., Steel tires and steel-tired wheels, solid, forged and rolled steel wheels, open hearth steel springs of various types. *Gold Medal.*

Agriculture and Horticulture

A. B. FARQUHAR, LTD., York, Engines, boilers, saw mills, threshers, grain driers and agricultural implements, generally. *Gold Medal.*

THE GEISER MANUFACTURING CO., Waynesboro, Grain threshers and wind stackers. *Gold Medal.*

AWARD OF PRIZES.

THOMAS MEEHAN & SONS, Germantown, Philada., Meehan's Mallow Marvels. *Silver Medal.*

HENRY F. MICHELL, Philada., Cannas. *Silver Medal.*

PITTSBURGH TUBULAR STEEL WHIFFLETREE CO., Pittsburgh, Tubular steel eveners, whiffletrees and neck yokes. *Silver Medal.*

HENRY P. BOGGS, Morristown, Trap gun. *Bronze Medal.*

Foods.

FRANKLIN SUGAR REFINERY CO., Philada., Raw and refined sugar. *Gold Medal.*

H. J. HEINZ CO., Pittsburgh, Fifty-seven varieties of food products. *Gold Medal.*

THE LARGE DISTILLING CO., Pittsburgh, Rye Whiskey. *Gold Medal.*

Mines and Metallurgy.

ALUMINUM COMPANY OF AMERICA, Pittsburgh, Manufactured products of bauxite and alumina. *Gold Medal.*

KEYSTONE DRILLER CO., Beaver Falls, Portable and self-transporting drilling machines, placer gold testing and mineral prospecting machines, percussion core drills and drilling tools. *Gold Medal.*

PRIMOS CHEMICAL CO., Primos, Tungsten and Molybdenum metals and alloys. *Gold Medal.*

S. S. WHITE DENTAL MFG. CO., Philada., Platinum for dental purposes. *Gold Medal.*

AMERICAN CEMENT CO., Philada., Portland and Rosedale. Cement. *Silver Medal.*

CASTNER, CURRAN & BULLITT, Philada., Collection of analyses and calorimeter tests. *Bronze Medal.*


PENNSYLVANIA AT JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION.

"MINES AND MINERALS," Scranton, Publications. *Bronze Medal.*

OIL WELL SUPPLY Co., Pittsburgh, Model oil derrick. *Bronze Medal.*

Summary of Awards.

DEPARTMENT	GOLD	SILVER	BRONZE	TOTAL.
Pennsylvania State				
Building	1			1
Brockie & Hastings, Architects	1			1
History	1	1		2
Education	3	1		4
Social Economy.	3	1	2	6
Manufactures and Lib- eral Arts	5	6	7	18
Machinery	10	2	1	13
Transportation	5			5
Agriculture and Horti- culture	2	3	1	6
Foods.....	3			3
Mines and Metallurgy...	4	1	3	8
Totals:	38	15	14	67

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